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Second Annual Provincial Conference of Social Work

1949

Report of Proceedings with Synopsis of Papers

'GOPAL BAGH'
COIMBATORE

Compiled by G. D. Naidu and
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Coimbatore.

Price Rs. **5**

SECOND ANNUAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, COIMBATORE.

Under the Presidentship of

Her Highness The Maharani of Bhavnagar.

Inauguration by

H. E. Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji,

K. C. S. I.,

Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras.

o

Chairman of the Conference

Dr. C. R. Reddi.

Patron

Sri. G. D. Naidu.

Chairman of the Reception Committee

Mrs. Ruth Morris.

Honorary General Secretary,
Indian Conference of Social Work,
Madras Provincial Branch
Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M. L. C.,
'Philroy', Cathedral, Madras.

8th, 9th and 10th October, 1949.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. Mary N. Clubwala kindly asked me to prepare and publish a full Report of the proceedings of the Conference held at Gopal Bagh. In spite of limited leisure I have done so, with the assistance of Mr. N. Lakshmanan.

On account of previous engagement, Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar was not able to take part in the Conference fully. I have to thank him heartily for his presence on the opening day, before he left by the plane.

A special feature of the Conference is the presence of the Aboriginals from the neighbouring Hills. Social workers should study this problem with a scientific spirit and render genuine service to these unfortunate people.

I am glad to note that local friends are organising a District Branch of the Conference. It is hoped that voluntary workers and paid workers would work with team spirit.

Mrs. Ruth Morris, Mrs. Krishna Rao, Mrs. Bilimoria, Mrs. Setna, Mrs. Bhote are among the ladies who did much for the success of the Conference. I thank them all, as also Mr. T. R. Sundaram Pillai and Mr. N. Lakshmanan for their active co-operation.

Dr. C. R. Reddy and the Ministers present gave a splendid guidance to the Conference. Of course, Mrs. M. N. Clubwala has taken up social work, spending her full time, energy and wealth for this cause, even without caring for her health. I thank them for giving me this opportunity to render my little service to all who took part in the Conference.

I have also to thank the members of the Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd. the Students under training, and the Staff of the U. M. S. Press for carrying out their responsible duties to the satisfaction of all who took part in the Conference.

G. D. Naidu

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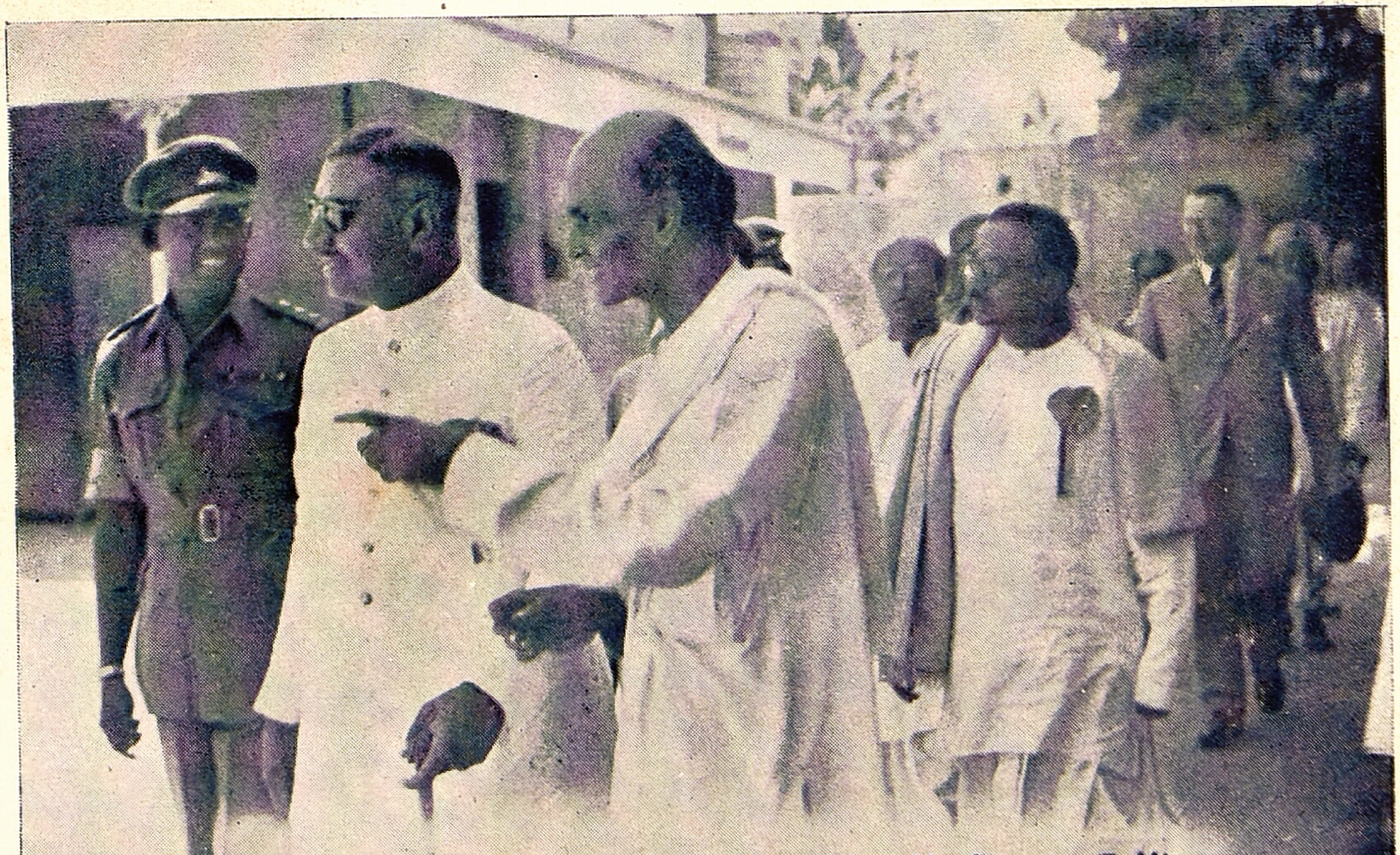

The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, G. D. Naidu, Hon. Mr. Sitarama Reddi
Mr. Ratnasabapathi, Mr. Morris, Mr. N Lakshmanan
'Gopal Bagh' 8-10-49 Coimbatore

Office Bearers of the Reception Committee

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Mrs. Ruth Morris.

Vice Presidents :

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Mr. V. C. Palaniswami Gounder, M. L. C.

Mrs. N. D. Krishna Rao

Mrs. H. B. Setna

Mrs. M. Bilimoria.

Secretaries :

Mr. T. R. Sundaram Pillai, B. A., B. L., Public Prosecuter, Additional Sessions.

Mrs. M. R. Bhote.

Treasurer :

Mr. M. A. Bilimoria.

PROGRAMME

Saturday - 8th October, '49

10–45 a. m. to 12–30 Noon Opening.
Break for Luncheon.

2–30 p. m. to 4–30 p. m. Opening speeches by Sectional Chairmen.

5–15 p. m. Party at Gopal Bagh by the Reception Committee. (Host: Mr. G. D. Naidu).

Sunday - 9th October, '49

9–30 a. m. to 1 p. m. Reading of papers and group discussion.
15 Minutes interval at 11 a. m.

1 p. m. to 2–30 p. m. Break for Luncheon.

2–30 p. m. to 4–30 p. m. Group Discussions.

5 p. m. Party at Peelamedu.
(Hosts: M/s P. S. G. & Sons).

9 p. m. Cinema Show in Rainbow Theatre, 'ENCHANTMENT' (Host: Mr. Paul Vincent).

Monday - 10th October, '49

7 a. m. to 2–30 p. m. Visiting of institutions.
Luncheon.

2–30 p. m. to 3 p. m. General meeting of the Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras Provincial Branch.

3 p. m. to 5–30 p. m. Open Session of the Conference.

Vote of Thanks.

I. State and Social Service :

Chairman : **Sri. A. Ramanatha Pillai.**

Secretary : **Mrs. Parijatham Naidu.**

1.	Social Aspects of Malnutrition	Miss. Williams
2.	Tuberculosis Colonisation Scheme	Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao
3.	Tuberculosis & Social Service	Dr. B. S. Visvanatham
4.	Treatment & Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners	Mr. G. Janakiram Chetty
5.	State Responsibility for the aged	Mr. E. Kirk
6.	Co-ordination of Social Work	Mr. S. R. Venkataraman
7.	Cancer Relief ...	Dr. S. Krishnamurthi
8.	Social Welfare & Leprosy	Mr. T. N. Jagadisan
9.	Legal Aid to the poor	Mr. P. M. V. Srinivasan
10.	National Savings ...	Capt. T.N. Ramasami
11.	National Employment Service	Mr. M. S. Ramanujam, M.A.

II. Rural Reconstruction & Welfare of Tribal People :

Chairman : **Mr. G. Ramachandran.**

Secretary : **Mr. S. R. Venkataraman.**

1.	Resettlement of Ex-toddy tappers	Mr. A. Palaniappa Mudaliar

2. Welfare of Tribal People	Mr. Raghavayya, M. L. A.
3. Co-operative Farming ...	Mr. K. G. Sivasami
4. Crop and Ryots Welfare	Madras Government Agricultural Dept.
5. Cattle Welfare	Madras Government Animal Husbandry Department
6. *a*) Rural Education *b*) Rural Health & Sanitation *c*) Rural Recreation	Dr. Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran
7. Welfare of the Scheduled Classes	Mr. V. Bashyam Iyengar
8. Co-operation as the key to rural Reconstruction	Mr. N. Lakshmanan
9. Home-Gardens ...	Mr. H. Adiseshiah

III. Child Welfare and Maternity:

Chairman: **Dr. U. Krishna Rau.**

Secretary: **Srimathi Mandakini Krishnamurthi.**

1. Problems of Marital Relations and Birth Control	Mrs. Tara Cherian
2. Problem of Unmarried mothers	Mr. P. Kodanda Rao
3. The Ashok Vihar Scheme	Dr. P. S. Sambandam
4. Institution serving Children	Srimathi Mandakini Krishnamurthi

5.	Family and Child Welfare	Dr. Anna Vareed
6.	Education for Child care & Upbringing with reference to nursery schools	Miss. Joy Comstock
7.	Prenatal care of Expectant mothers	Dr. C. S. Ramasami Iyer

IV. Welfare Work in Industries:

Chairman: **The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddy.**
Secretary: **Mr. V. S. Ratnasabapathi.**

1.	Labour Welfare by the State	Mr. C. G. Reddy
2.	Social Work in Industry	Dr. Mrs. V.Sundaram
3.	Labour Health and Wealth	Mr. G. D. Naidu.
4.	Labour Welfare in Mills	Mr. K. Srinivasan.
5.	Labour Welfare by Trade unions	Mr.G.R. Damodaran.
6.	Workers' Education ...	Mrs. Buck.

V. Youth Welfare:

Chairman: **The Hon'ble Sri K.Madhava Menon.**
Secretary: **Mr. Lawrence C. Burr.**

1.	Youth Welfare	Mr. V. S. Rathnasabapathi
2.	Youth Welfare with special reference to work among high School youths ...	Lt. Col. M. Abdul Hamid.

3.	Legislation on Juvenile and Borstal Institution	Madras Govt. Certified Schools Dept.,
4.	General Problems of Youth welfare	Mr. Lawrence C. Burr
5.	Child Delinquency-Programme of the Madras Govt.	Mrs. Madhava Menon, M. L. A.
6.	Youth Welfare Work amongst street boys	Mr. Krishna Sastri.

VI. Training and Equipment of Social Workers

Chairman: **Miss Ranga Rao.**

Secretary: **Miss Kokila Doraiswami.**

1.	Social Education	Mrs. Parijatham Naidu.
2.	Basic Education	...
3.	School of Social Service in Madras	Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M. L. C.
4.	National Y. W. C. A. School of Social work – "when Concern and Vision Meet"	Miss O. Lawrence.
5.	Status of Paid Social Workers	Dr. K. S. Sanjeevi.
6.	do ...	Mrs. Tara Cherian.

Welcome Speech

by Mrs. R. Morris

Second Annual Provincial Conference of Social Work

Coimbatore — October 8th, 1949.

Your Excellency, Your Highness, Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Coimbatore Reception Committee of the Second Annual Provincial Conference of Social Work, it is my great privilege to welcome here this morning His Excellency, the Governor of Madras who will inaugurate the Conference and Her Highness, the Maharani of Bhavnagar, our President. That Your Excellency and Your Highness have so readily consented to be present here to-day, in spite of a heavy tour programme, is indeed evidence of the real concern felt, the great interest shown and constant support given to the activities in all branches of Social Work in this Province. We are honoured and grateful to you, Your Excellency and to you, Your Highness for your kindness in accepting our invitation.

To the Chairman of the Conference, Dr. C. R. Reddy, a Vice-Chancellor of great fame, we accord a hearty welcome and are pleased that he has been able to spare time to guide this important conference and to share with us his ideas and experiences of these subjects which are to be discussed.

I also welcome, on behalf of the Committee, the Honourable Sri H. Sitharama Reddy who will chair the Section studying Welfare Work in Industries and the Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon who chairs that of Youth Welfare. Your presence here this morning, Honourable Sirs, is an illustration of the co-operation between Government and Voluntary Organisations in their mutual desire, for the welfare of the people and we are glad that you have undertaken to guide these two important sections. We also accord a special welcome to those chairing the other four sections Sri Ramanatha Pillai, Principal State and Social Service, Sri G. Ramachandran, Rural Reconstruction and Welfare of Tribal people, Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Child Welfare and Maternity, and Miss Ranga Rao who will chair the Section on Training and equipment of Social Workers. With these Chairmen and with their energetic Secretaries and with the large number of experts reading the papers, the Conference will afford to those participating a rich bill of fare and, I am sure, of great value and enlightenment.

Then too, on behalf of the committee I welcome the Delegates and Observers who have come from all over the Province, representing many and varied branches of Social Work. We trust that you will find these Conference days full of interest and inspiration and Coimbatore the pleasant place we know it to be.

Lastly, I take this opportunity to welcome Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, the Honorary Secretary of the PrΔoincial Conference of Social Work, all the office bearers and members of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Clubwala is not unknown to us in Coimbatore for her unlimited capacity for absorbing all branches of Social Work and it was with a certain amount of trepidation, diffidence and feeling of inexperience that we, in Coimbatore, set about the formation of the Reception Committee for a Conference of this size and this importance. Fortunately by the very kind offer of Mr. G. D. Naidu to hold the Conference in Gopal Bagh and by his generous hospitality to the delegates and those participating, the main problems of accommodation were solved and on this solid foundation we have worked and the Reception Committee came into being. With the able help and co-operation of the Vice Presidents, Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, who is unfortunately prevented from attending, Mr. V. C. Palaniswamy Gownder, Mrs. Bilimoria, Mrs. Krishna Rao and Mrs. Setna, with the Secretary, Mr. T. R. Sundaram Pillai and Assistant Secretary Mrs. Bhote, both inexhaustible in their work and true spirit in the arrangements and the enrolling of members—with our energetic Treasurer Mr. M. Bilimoria the Committee has grown to be truly representative and I would like here personally to thank all those who so unhesitatingly have responded. Dr. Nanjappa, the Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipality has given all co-operation and we have representatives from the Municipalities and principal towns in the District. All officials and non-officials have shown splendid co-operation.

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Devarajalu and our Treasurer, the Finance Sub Committee has been hard at work to collect the necessary funds for such a conference. I am pleased to announce that Mrs. P. D. Asher has become a patron life Member of the All India Body with Rupees 500/- and the following have become Donors by their contribution of Rupees 100/- and we are grateful for their support.

	Name	Amount.
1	Mr. K. Srinivasan	„ 100
2	„ C. N. Venkatapathy	„ 100
3	„ A. G. Damodaraswamy Naidu	„ 100
4	„ G. V. Doraiswamy	„ 100
5	„ R. Venkataswamy	„ 100
6	„ G. R. Govindarajulu	„ 100
7	„ G. Ramaswamy	„ 100
8	„ G. K. Devarajulu	„ 100
9	„ G. K. Sundaram	„ 100
10	M/s. B. Rangaswamy Naidu & Sons	„ 100
11	Mr. V. S. Sengottiah	„ 100
12	M/s Indian Mercantile Insurance Co.Ltd.	„ 100
13	Mr. AL. AR. Kalairaja	„ 100
14	„ S. M. Sreeramulu Naidu	„ 100
15	„ V. C. Kumaraswamy Gounder	„ 100
16	„ A. V. Srinivasalu	„ 100
17	„ A. T. Devaraja Mudaliar	„ 100
18	„ V. L. Balakrishna Naidu	„ 100
19	„ C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar	„ 100
20	„ A. T. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar	„ 100
21	„ R. K. Kandaswamy	„ 100
22	„ K. Krishnaswamy Naidu	„ 100
23	„ L. Ramaswamy Naidu	„ 100
24	M/s Pioneer Fire & General Ins. Co. Ltd.	„ 100

	Name	Amount.
25	M/s The Somasundram Mills Ltd.	Rs. 100
26	Mr. E. Narayanasami	„ 100
27	„ C. K. S. Gownder, Gobi.	„ 100
28	„ H. B Setna (thro' Mr. Sundaram)	„ 101

In case this magnificent bill of fare proves too rich, it has been the concern of the Reception Committee to provide entertainment for our distinguished visitors and guests. So, on behalf of the Committee, Mr. G. D. Naidu gives a tea party this afternoon and will provide a film show after dinner. Mr. G. R. Govindarajulu of M/s P. S. G. & Sons, Peelamedu gives a tea party to-morrow afternoon, and Mr. Paul Vincent a cinema performance after dinner. The Committee is most grateful for this generosity.

This is the Second Annual Provincial Conference of Social Work and we are justly proud that Coimbatore should be the first place chosen outside Madras. This is an important district and with its large industries and wide agricultural areas with three Firkas under the special development scheme there is scope enough for social work.

I would like to mention here some of the organisations already active in this District. The Guild of Service (Seva Samajam) the Indian Red Cross, Society and Junior Red Cross, the S. P. C. A., the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Women's Welfare Department, the Provincial Welfare Fund, the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. I. A., the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board and Ex-Service Centre, Army Welfare, the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts and Hindustan Scouts, the Civic and Social Workers Association, the Coimbatore Seva Nilayam, the Harijan Welfare, the Sai Baba Mission, the excellent T. B. Sanatorium at Perundurai, the F. I. N. S. Society, the Municipal Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, Deaf and Dumb School and Beggars Home, the work of the Grama Sangams in the rural areas, the Welfare work in the mills and in hospitals and schools. This is an impressive list and I may be forgiven for any omission, but even with all these bodies working hard, only a fringe of those who need medical help, education and guidance to raise their standard of living is touched. I trust that from this Conference the present workers will gain further impetus and confidence and that new volunteers will come forward to give of their time, experiences and money, and that we shall work together confidently with co-operation and co-ordination and with a united front in our social work.

So once again on behalf of the Reception Committee I offer a very hearty welcome to you, Your Excellency and to you, Your Highness, to our Chairman, the Honourable Ministers and Section Chairmen and to all speakers, delegates, observers, and friends.

Jai Hind.

Her Highness' speech.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

2nd Annual Session of the Madras Provincial Branch.

COIMBATORE

8th October 1949.

My friends,

At the very outset, I would like to say how happy I am to welcome you all, as President of the Provincial Conference of Social Work. It always pleases me to associate myself with any kind of activities concerning the social welfare of our people and to foster a sense of devotion to humanitarian duties.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman, of the Conference, Dr. C. R. Reddy, and to the experienced sectional Chairmen of the several sectional groups for having kindly consented to preside over the different sections of this Conference and to tender their rich experience for the benefit of the people of this province It is needless for me to introduce either the Chairman of the Conference, or the sectional Chairmen for they are not only very well known in this province but are also very widely known throughout India. Everyone of them has a wide experience in the field of social welfare work, and I am sure that this Conference will open a new page in the social reconstruction of India.

Let me advise everyone of you who are present here that there are spare moments in our life.

These spare moments collected together make years and these spare moments when not utilised properly result in waste of precious years. It is not an individual loss, but it is the nation's loss. Make use of these spare moments by rendering any little bit you can do to the advancement of social welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to equip them with courage and conscience so that they may feel they are one amongst us and look upon us as their equals. The approach to the social welfare work should be in the manner of an equal to an equal and not a superior to an inferior. I particularly emphasise this point, because I feel that any wrong approach would not make any headway in the advancement of social welfare work.

Before I conclude, let me also express my grateful thanks to Mr. G. D. Naidu for his very generous offer in extending hospitality to the delegates and also to Mrs. Morris for having kindly undertaken to chairman the reception committee of this Conference. It is needless for me to dilate on the splendid work which Mrs. Clubwala has been doing in the past and you all know how much she has been sacrificing herself to the devotion of social service work in this province. Also my grateful thanks are due to the Chairman and sectional Chairmen and speakers for their very kind co-operation in having agreed to speak to us on the subjects of their choice and thus giving us the benefit of their ripe and long experience in their fields.

Let me finally thank you for the very cordial welcome you have accorded me today.

MINISTER FOR HEALTH
INDIA.

New Delhi
31st August, '49.

Madras is well known for its many undertakings in the sphere of social service. Ever since we became politically independent, the responsibilities of individuals and groups have become much greater and if we are to build aright for the future, we have to concentrate more than ever on devoted service particularly in our rural areas and therefore almost always away from the lime light. Nowhere in the world is the social worker more needed than in India. His is an uphill task but I am sure his contribution is more valuable than anyone else's.

I wish your conference of provincial workers every success. May you all be greatly inspired and richly blessed.

(Sd) AMRIT KAUR,
Minister for Health India.

The Honorary General Secretary,
Indian Conference of Social Work,
Madras Provincial Branch, Madras.

MINISTER,
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

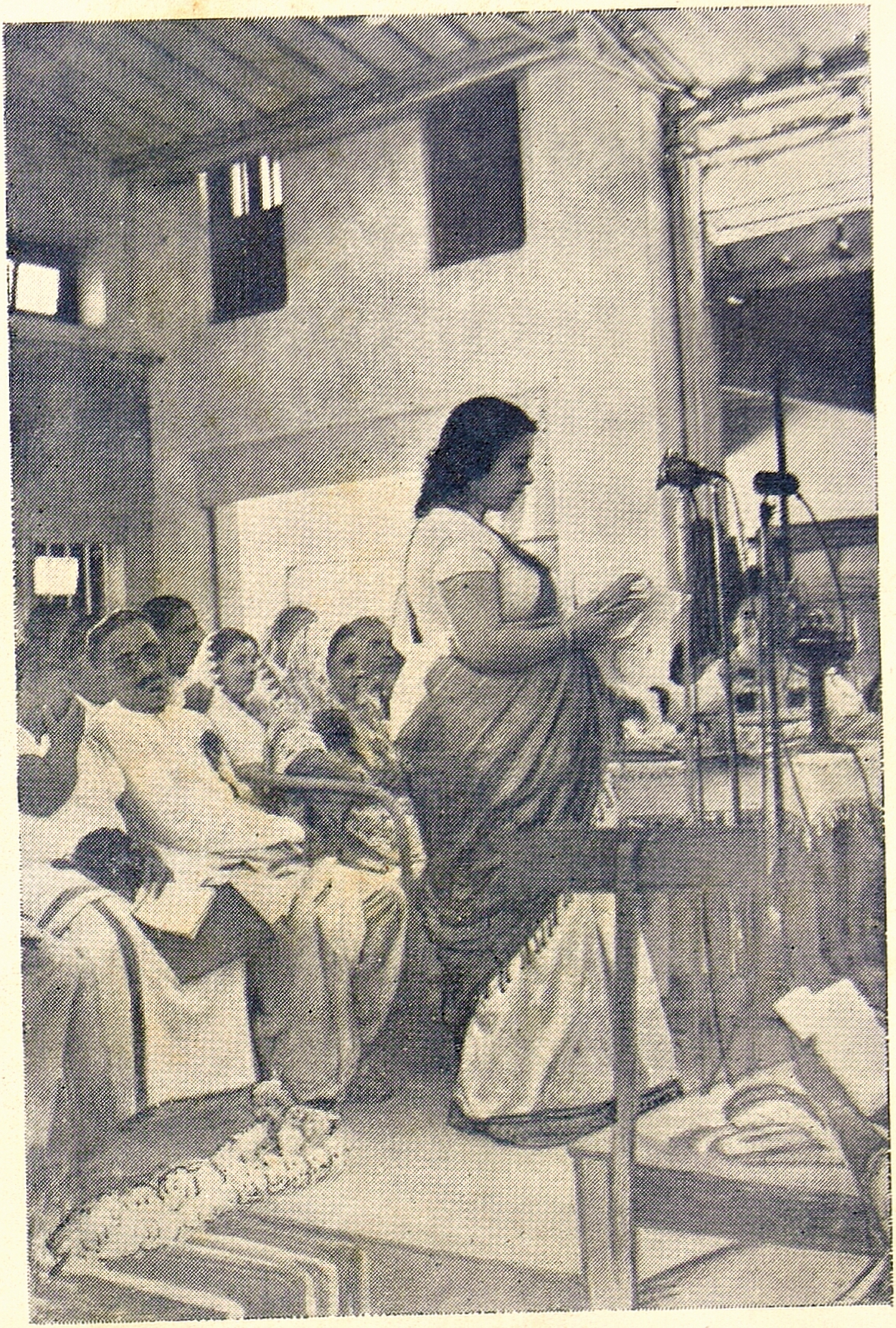
Secretariat,
Bombay, 6th September, 1949.

Dear Mrs. Clubwala,

I am very glad that you are holding the Second Annual Sessions of the Madras Provincial Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work at Coimbatore next month, under the presidentship of Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar. Your discussions and the decisions the Conference may arrive at would be a great help in guiding the deliberations at the next annual session of the Indian Conference of Social Work to be held in Delhi three to four months hence. I wish the Conference every success

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta

Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M. L. C.,
'Philroy',
Nungampakkam High Road,
Cathedral P. O.,
Madras-6.



Mrs. M. N. Clubwala addressing the Conference in the presence of Her Highness The Maharani of Bhavnagar, Gopal Bagh, Coimbatore 8—10—49.

Indian Conference of Social Work
Central Office: Nagpada Neighbourhood House
New Nagpada Road, Byculla Bombay 8.

Vice Presidents:
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Mr. A. V. Thakkar
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Mr. B. Chatterji

27th September 1949. Ref: 2996/MPB

Ag. Hon. Gen. Secretary's Message to the Coimbatore Session of the Madras Provincial Conference of Social Work.

I am delighted to note the rapid progress which the Madras Provincial Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work is making under its able President Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Bhavnagar and the Honourable General Secretary Mrs. Mary Clubwalla. I congratulate the Province on its progressive outlook.

At no other time in the history of India, has there been a greater need for organized and systematic social service than to-day. It is, therefore, essential that delegates and observers present in

Coimbatore resolve, once again, to establish a full-fledged post-graduate school of social work within the next two years, which would provide a nucleus for a band of scientifically trained workers to man the ever growing social services of the Madras Province.

I, also, take this opportunity of extending a most cordial invitation to all the members present to participate in the next Annual Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work to be held in Delhi from December 27 to 31, this year.

I wish the Coimbatore Session of the Madras Provincial Conference of Social Work every success and hope that its deliberations will reach high standards of excellence and usefulness.

(Sd) Gulestan R. B. Billimoria.
Ag. Hon. Gen. Secretary.

Second Annual Provincial Conference of Social Work.

"GOPAL BAGH", Coimbatore

8th October, 1949

Mrs. Mary N. Clubwala, M. L. C.
Hon'ry General Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work,
Madras Provincial Branch.

The Honorary General Secretary's Report

Your Excellency, Your Highness, Mr. Chairman,
Honorable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed with much pleasure that I read this report as Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Provincial Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. What better co-operation and goodwill can we have than to see in our midst our Governor and our President Her Highness The Maharani of Bhavanagar, a Vice-Chancellor of International fame, Our Honorable Ministers of Government, Mill magnates, Rajahs and Social Workers meeting on a common ground to work for the welfare of the people of our country. I am glad the days are passing when Social Welfare work was considered the pastime of a wealthy few who had the leisure and the inclination. To-day Social Welfare — the opportunity it affords, the mutual understanding it creates – is all the means towards better conditions for the poor and needy in this vast country of ours.

No Government can successfully carry out its social efforts unless it has the help of voluntary workers on its numerous bodies. I am prepared to take up a challenge on this remark of mine; I am confident that if Government supplies us the machinery, the material and finance, with their red tape rules and formalities modified, real work based on better understanding can be turned out if Government and non-official agency co-operate together. The Indian Conference of Social Work serves this need. It is a very happy institution to work with the heads of states & Government, the social worker and the people. There will be lesser strikes and lesser party politics if more social welfare was done in and amongst our people and none of us can afford to rest peacefully in our homes if we know that just round the corner there is a slum or area where our brotheren live in appalling insanitary conditions and each time the country is faced with flood and rains, these facts are driven home to us more and more. It is our bounden duty to help in such an emergency. We know of post war reconstruction Committees, but I think to day we should have pre-coming events Emergency Committees ready to solve the problems of refugees and floods.

From the year 1915 onwards, some of us in Madras have been visiting Conferences in other parts of India and learnt from experiences and by the contributions we made that we were more forward in our social welfare activities than other parts of India and that in certain aspects of Welfare work, we were definitely the only one of its kind. I refer for example to the now Government sponsored Women's

Welfare Department, our Guild of Service (Seva Samajam), the Nursery School, and other efforts. Whenever we went to a Conference very often the delegates suggested that, as Madras leads Social Welfare work, why did she not take any lead to start the nucleus of an All-India Social Welfare Body. Some members, therefore, contacted leaders of Social Welfare, heads of political organizations with a view to explore the possibility of forming an All-India Body for Social Welfare and calling the first Conference in our Province and preparations were being made when a few months later, Bombay decided to start the Indian Conference of Social Work and asked us to come and join them instead of holding a Conference in Madras. We are always gallant and co-operative — if I may say so - and we accepted their invitation and attended the All India Conference of Social Work held in Bombay in November 1947. Though we were disappointed that our preliminary work of starting it first in Madras was not fulfilled, nearly 35 delegates went from Madras headed by Lady Nye and we had the pleasure of holding the Second All India Conference in our midst.

The following are the aims and objects of the Indian Conference of Social Works :-

(*a*) to promote, undertake and study the problem of Social Service.

(*b*) to guide the progress of social work on scientific lines as well as serve as in Information Bureau and exchange in respect of Social Service Organizations.

(*c*) to disseminate knowledge and educate public opinion about scientific social work, as well as to appoint or depute representatives for National Conferences on Social Work.

(*d*) to procure the enactment and change of laws and to encourage the formation of Social Service Agencies wherever they may be needed.

(*e*) and to safeguard the interest of social workers.

Immediately after we returned from the All Indian Conference of Social Work in Bombay, we had our own Provincial Conference which was held under the auspices of the Guild of Service in January 1948. Our then Governor, Sir Archiblad Nye presided, and the then Premier inaugurated the conference. We had Hon'ble Ministers of Government contributing paper and officials and non-officials co-operating and contributing their experience in different fields of social welfare. The Conference was held in Rajaji Hall and we had nearly 280 delegates and 200 observers. Immediately after this Conference we formed the Madras Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. We were fortunate that we had the well-establishing Guild of Service to run this Conference and we had the good will and experience of social workers and several outstanding Organizations to help us in our efforts. But because the scope of the Indian Conference of Social Work was rather restricted, we formed the Madras Provincial Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work with Her Highness as our Active President.

We then held in December 1948 the most successful All India Conference at which the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur presided and where we welcomed delegates from all over India totalling about 500 in number. Madras, The benighted City, came into its own and our delegates and friends from other parts of the Province conceded that ours was a delightful City well equipped with social service organizations. We were fortunate to have the good will of the Government and the happy co-operation of all and we are proud to say that we did very successful work of the Conference. For this again we passed the begging bowl and collected nearly Rs. 15,000/-. But now only have lead under Rs. 1,000/- in hand and for our work in 1949-50.

Mr. S. R. Venkatraman is to be warmly thanked for the comprehensive brochure on Social Services which he so ably prepared and which was very useful to the delegates and to us in the province. We came to know of several Social welfare activities of which we were not aware.

The Guild of Service Branches in co-operation with the representatives who attended our Provincial Conference of Social Work, observed tho Social Welfare Day in Cocanada, Salem, Coimbatore, Vellore, Chittoor, Guntur, Mathurai and Cuddapah.

A large public meeting was held in Madras under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, and a resolution emphasising the greatest need that there should be a School of Social Service at a very early date in the Province was passed. Great publicity was given in the Press for this function and articles on Social Welfare by eminent social workers were published.

I would like to mention how much the goodwill given to us by Her Highness our President, and naturally through her good influence and good offices the graciousness displayed by our popular Governor, H. E. the Maharajah of Bhavanagar have inspired us. They had set an example and we have through their example had so much co-operation and we cannot thank Her Highness sufficiently as well as to Our Hon'ble Premier and the Government of Madras for their Annual grant of Rs. 1,000/- for the Conference. Also to the many workers and office-bearers and others we owe much.

Good work has produced us a God Father and to-day we have the pleasure of holding our Second Annual Provincial Conference of Social Work here in Coimbatore through the kindness of a very good God Father who responded immediately–Mr. G. D. Naidu. He solved the difficulties so easily. Meeting place, boarding and lodging, transport, printing and stationery, in fact, everything he offered to do. Co-operating with us and forming a Reception Committee is Mrs. Morris, wife of the Collector, President of the local Guild of Service Branch and a popular leader of all good work in Coimbatore, and Chairman of the Reception Committee. To Mrs. Morris and Her band of workers we offer our gratitude for it is so evident how much effort they have put in to look to our comforts. We are grateful to both the Godfather and the Godmother and their family for all the care and goodwill they are showing to the larger family from all over the

Mrs. M. N. Clubwala addressing the Conference with Dr. C. R. Reddy presiding, Gopal Bagh, Coimbatore 8—10—49.

province, to the Joint Hony. Secretary and the Hony Secretaries and Hony, Treasurers and to our other hosts.

To His Excellency The Governor and Her Highness we cannot be grateful enough that they have come to preside and inaugurate this conference. We are indeed fortunate that we have such an illustrious chairman as Dr. C. R. Reddi. Dr. Reddi is indeed one of the finest chairman we could have found and we know that our deliberations under his guidance are going to bear fruit. Again ladies and gentlemen, look at our Group Chairmen, every one of them has special experience in the subjects he or she is connected with. They are men and women known all over our Province for their understanding, wide knowledge and leadership. All the ladies and gentlemen who read papers—they are experts in their line. With the very representative delegation that we have, I know we shall achieve many things. May I say a word in ending.

People often ask me, "What do you achieve by conferences, a lot of people meet together, pass resolutions and then disperse." Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, in Madras Province, or at least where we are concerned, we never believe in resolutions which we cannot implement. During the last Conference we passed certain resolutions and the majority of them had been implemented. One or two, however, have not been touched because the sponsors could not fulfil the undertaking, But where the Conference as a whole had sponsored a resolution, we have carried them out and to-day, as a result, we have our Legal Aid Committee. Information Bureau, Creches, Improvement in Certified

Schools and other matters through our recommendations have come to pass and we hope the biggest recommendation of ours i. e. a school for social service will be announced very shortly. If we have a school, we feel the Indian Conference of Sociol Work will have done its work in the province. May I appeal to all those who are partaking in this Conference, let our resolutions be not too many and not within our reach· Let us have deliberations and recommend resolutions that can soon be implemented by our Government and let God guide us framing these resolutions to achieve the best we can for those who look to us for guidance for social improvement· Before closing I would like to say a word about the Third All India Conference of Social Work in Delhi· It is to meet in Delhi from the 27th to 31st December under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Bombay. The following are to be the Groups.

1. State and Social Services including Rural Reconstruction and Welfare of tribal people.
2. Family and Child Welfare and Youth Welfare.
3. Co-ordination of Social Work — its possibilities and difficulties.
4. Social Work in Industry.

Also there is to be Symposium on Social Works abroad where the representatives of the U. S· A., U. S. S. R., U. K., Australia, Czecho Slovakia, Sweden and Switzerland have agreed to contribute. We hope that Madras Province will be represented both in quantity and quality.

Besides this, Ladies and gentlemen out of our Government grant and all other institutional membership fee we collect, we have to give 10% to the Centre. The centre also requests that each Provincial Branch should by the end of this year give the Centre Rs.2,000/- by way of collection of patron's fee at Rs.1,000/- each and Life Membership fee at Rs.500/- each. What better platform can I have for an appeal for this help than to-day. I do hope some of you wealthy gentlemen will give us the pleasure of announcing you as Patrons or Life Members of the All India Body. I may also take the opportunity of mentioning that the Patronship fee for the Madras Provincial Branch of the Indian Conference of Social work is Rs.1000/- and Rs.500/- for life membership.

Madras Province has been asked by the All India body to prepare two papers on State and Social Service and Youth Welfare and because of our Guild of Service they have specially asked us for a paper on the "Co-ordination of Social work. These are in the process of being prepared and sent to our All India Body.

May I take this opportunity of thanking all my colleagues and the Provincial Committee for their co-operation, help and advice. I would like to end my speech by saying how warm is our gratitude to every one of you. I would like to say a special Thank-you to the Press who have always been very helpful and co-operative.

JAI HIND.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

MADRAS PROVINCIAL BRANCH

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Upto the Month ending September, 1949.

RECEIPTS	Rs.	A.	P.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	A.	P.
				To Salaries of Permanent staff & 3 extra clerks Despatch boy & drivers for Nov. & Dec. & for smaller staff up to date	1044	9	0
By Patrons Fees	1500	0	0	„ Printing & Stationery	651	15	9
„ Reception Committee & Donor's fees	4688	0	0	„ Postage	713	8	3
„ Institutional & Ordinary Members' fees, observers and Delegate's fees	3600	0	0	„ Petrol used in the SRVS & [illegible] I. H. C. vans during Conference & for us of vans to the Ex-Comm. & also during Jan. & Dec.	776	3	6
„ Brochure donations	660	0	0	„ Housing including 500/- paid to Govt. for use of Govt. House Hostel	785	10	0
				„ Telephone including Trunk calls	113	8	0
„ Grant of Govt. which covered Institution fees of Govt. delegates	1000	0	0	„ Electricity for use of Gestetner	318	2	0
„ Collections from cabaret	2398	12	0	„ 15 sweepers & 10 coolies for moving furniture	104	15	0
„ Boarding Lodging & Transport fees	2288	12	0	„ Hire of furniture for 5 days (chairs)	151	0	0
				„ Catering for delegates	2430	0	0
„ Advance from Central organisation	1000	0	0	„ „ staff of central office (8)	293	2	0
				„ IHC staff for working in connection with Conference	314	0	0
				„ Advertisement	18	0	0

,,	Delegates and Observers' fees & 10% of Institutional & Ordy members fees paid to Central Office	2540	0	0
,,	Sundry expenses	152	0	6
,,	Making boards & banners	433	4	0
,,	Office equipment	67	4	6
,,	Govt. for loaning 5 Typewriters	75	0	0
	do. for reporters for 4 days @ 20/- a day	280	0	0
,,	Printing copies of brochure	1309	1	6
,,	Connemara cabaret @ 5/- per head & 00/- for band	1174	0	0
,,	Posters for cabaret	51	8	9
,,	Purchase of Cycle	200	0	0
,,	Advance to ex-Secretary Central organisation	325	0	0

,,	Food & conveyance charges of volunteers	325	0	0
,,	Sanitary arrangements	58	9	0
,,	Garlands & floral decorations	68	0	0
,,	Electrician	25	0	0
,,	Hire of mike	220	0	0
,,	Refund of fees	30	0	0
,,	Purchase of typewritter	624	10	0
,,	Guild of Service	123	2	6
,,	Govt. being charges for one delegate who stayed more days	8	0	0
		15804	2	3
	Cash on hand and in bank	1331	5	9
		17135	8	0

17135 8 0

Mrs. Suniti Row.
Mr. C.A. Dhairyam
JT. HONY. TREASURERS

His Excellency's Speech

at

THE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

AT COIMBATORE

8th October 1949

Mr. Chairman and my friends,

I feel that after the speeches that you have heard and the reading of the report by Mrs. Clubwala, there is very little for me as mere Governor to do, in inaugurating this Conference. In fact the Conference has already inaugurated itself; but I feel that in view of the great honour you have done by inviting me to this ceremony, I should fulfil at least a part of the bargain on my side. I would like in the first place to thank you all for having so kindly invited me here today. It is always a pleasure to me to take part in discussions of this kind, and the pleasure is all the more increased, since I can say that though I have only been a year in Madras I see so many old friends around me here today. Secondly, I would like to congratulate the organizers for holding this Conference not in our capital but in Coimbatore. Whatever discussions we may hold, whatever decisions we may make, it is to the districts that we have to look to in a very large degree for implementing them. I know that people in the mofussil feel a grievance that they are neglected at such important gatherings. I am sure that the meeting that we are holding here would do a lot to remove this sense of grievance and I hope that this is only a preliminary to have similar conferences in future, in various other places in the mofussil. I would go even a step further and, advise you to hold this conference, if possible, in one of our villages. I know that this would entail a great many hardships in the way of accommodation etc., but if we can achieve the result of bringing home our work to the villagers, this hardship is very well worth while. The work we have to do in the way of health, better sanitation, medical arrangements, and social problems, lies as much if not more in the villages as in the Towns. Some years ago you may remember the Congress started holding its sessions in the villages and this achieved immense popularity as well as very great benefit by way of mass contact.

While on this subject I would also like to express our thanks on behalf of you all, to the very excellent arrangements made here, and especially to Mr. G. D. Naidu for his gracious hospitality, and to Mr. and Mrs. Morris for the very hard work they have done. Incidentally this is another argument in favour of my approach to the villages, for I know, and I have personally seen, the work that is being done in the way of rural welfare by Mr. Morris and his helpers in the villages of Coimbatore. You would probably be visiting some of these villages in the next few days and what I think will impress you most is that though the impetus first came from the top, all the work has been done by the co-operative effort of the villagers themselves and at very little expense to the Government - Village sanitation, Housing, Rural Dispensaries and schools - all these are being run and financed very largely by the Grama Sanghams. As an example of co-operative effort I would recommend this instance not only for your study but as one to be emulated throughout this Province.

Another point in this connection is the need for a better organizing machinery for social welfare in the mofussil. We have now quite a number of institutions working both in the villages and the Towns who are doing extremely good work. But there is need for greater co-ordination between such bodies not only so that they will not tread on each others toes, but also that by working in combination they can pool their ideas and experience and achieve better results. Fortunately we have already a basic organization working not only in our headquarters but also in most of the districts which would provide the foundation for such a machinery. I refer of course to the Guild of Service or Seva Samajam which has been primarily responsible for this Conference. This body which was started more than 25 years ago is one to which we all in Madras could point with pride for we are the first, if not the only Presidency which has set up an organization of this kind. During these past 25 years they have done an immense amount of work for co-ordinating social service activities and during the last few years they have also set up branches in most of the districts. I would like to make a two fold appeal here; one to the Guild of Service itself to extend its activities so as to form branches not merely in all the district headquarter Towns but also in most other important places in this Presidency; and secondly to all our various social service organizations and helpers to co-ordinate their work with the

Guild of Service. I am not pleading of course for any Centralised Control. The very nature of social service work makes this impossible for there are so many aspects of it. Those who are interested in medical relief, for instance, work on quite different lines from those whose porblem is Juvenile crime. But the fundamental factor is that of service to our fellow countrymen and a co-ordinating body like the Guild of Service can be of very great use to us. Mofussil branches of this Conference of Social Work are very necessary and I think they can be easily formed as part of the Guild of Service.

One final point I would like to mention. You are meeting under the Chairmanship of one of the most distinguished public figures not only of this Presidency but of this country, namely, Dr. C. R. Reddy, and I am sure that under his guidance you would have a most successful session. Your sectional committees are equally fortunate in their Chairmen and personnel and I would like to say how glad I am especially that they include Ministers of the Government. As Mrs. Clubwala has remarked, the old days when social welfare was considered a pastime of a few and no concern of the Government, are over. This Province has already set an example in setting up the Department of Women's Welfare, and I think that with the increasing emphasis on the Welfare State and the need for social security as the basis of all good Government, you can be sure not only of the support of the Government but of their actual lead in many matters. At the same time I would counsel a little patience. We are all enthusiastic and are apt to be carried away by our enthusiasm. There are many problems which we want the Government to tackle but let us not lose our patience with the Government when they do not tackle it immediately and in the way we want. All Governments need a lot of convincing. We have to convince not only the Minister in charge of the department which I should think is a sufficiently hard task; the Minister has to convince his colleagues and what is much more important, the Finance Department. But I would advise you not to be discouraged. England during the 19th century carried through a number of a far-reaching social reforms — Factory legislation, reform of prisons, and the setting up of an efficient nursing system by Florence Nightingale, are but a few examples. In almost every case you will find that they met at first with official opposition from the Government and in almost every case you will find also it is the Government themselves who carried them through in the end. The Government are dependent upon social workers like you to bring these to their notice. You in a measure are equally dependent upon the Government's support to achieve your object. Hence there is all the more reason for us to work in co-operation with the Government, and it is therefore with a special pleasure that I note that not only Ministers but many of our Government officials too are taking an active part in this conference.

And now Mr. Chairman, it only remains for me to thank you all once again and to wish you every success in your discussions.

Jai Hind.

Speech delivered
by
DR. C. R. REDDY
at the
Second Annual Provincial Conference of Social Work
on 8--10--1949

Your Excellency, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To make a frank confession, I am occupying this chair in thankful wonder, thankful because of the High Honour conferred on me by Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar and wonder because I cannot conceive of any claim on my part for this occupation. When Mrs. Cherian telegraphed to me rather peremptorily as is usual with ladies (Cheers) to accept the Chairmanship, I did not in the language of my friend Mrs. Morris consent; I only yielded. Well, the position of the chair on an occasion like this is of very little consequence and of no significance whatsoever, because the auspices under which we are meeting are so powerful that the success of this organization, if it is conducted in the spirit of this meeting, is absolutely assured. His Excellency has honoured us with his presence. He has been the inspiration of our Presidency or rather our Province in every direction, and the brilliant speech in which he pointed out the kind of organization that we should be and the need for touching the villagers is so much to the point and important that I do not see what more could be said on those aspects. The only point in his address to which I might demur is his over-generous references to me, but then, we should not quarrel with politeness. Her Highness has been not merely the light of the Government House but the light of our whole Province (Applause), a spiritual light, gentle and penetrating, which has done a great deal to influence the hearts and minds of our people in directions of uplift both of their own character and of our society. The number of workers who have been engaged in this noble task has been fairly large. Considering all the circumstances, it is one that we should be most grateful for and be proud about. Mrs. Clubwala has referred, in her admirable address, to various people here, who have been of great help to this organization. She called my friend, Mr. G. D. Naidu, the God-Father - I do hope he will be both godly and fatherly for this branch in this district (Applause) - and she characterised Mrs. Morris as the God-Mother. I made an enquiry how Mrs. Morris happened to become such an efficient as well as popular figure in this district. She told me that her husband, the Collector, has been here for over four years and has not been transferred according to the recent traditions established by our Secretariat. (Applause) I hope this fact will not be published, because the Secretariat may immediately set about rectifying this mistake. (Laughter)

Well, if you are to carry on this metaphor, I would have to call Mrs. Clubwala the mother of this organization. (Cheers) But from all this, we should not imagine that this is a new born infant just brought to the Baptismal font. As His Excellency pointed out, the Seva Samajam was founded more than 25 years ago. It was founded by European Ladies. Nothing wrong, nor derogatory, when we remember that even the National Congress was founded by Allen Hume and some of his European friends. It is not the origin that determines the value of a thing. Lotus springs from the ooze but it is not ooze. I do not mean to say that our European Friends must be compared to that; however, our national pride need not feel itself compromised by the fact that European Ladies originally started the Seva Samajam. I cannot omit from the list of those who are doing exceptionally high service in this field Mrs. Parijatham Naidu, the head of the new Social Welfare Department, one of the best departments created by our Government and for which we are truly grateful, and the ladies who are at the head of the various Kasturibai Trust Organizations, both in our province and elsewhere. His Excellency pointed out how even now villagers are taking an active part in promoting Social Welfare and if the villagers have been got out for this high noble task, it is in no small degree due to the endeavour of leaders of both Voluntary Organizations like the Seva Samajam and a salaried and Service Organization like the Women's Welfare Department and something which is in between, highly recognised by officials and patronized and at the same time voluntary and autonomous, like the Kasturibai Trust and its Organizations. The range of work with which these organizations are concerned requires utmost delicacy of handling. It is a difficult work.

It is a delicate work. Visiting homes is one of their functions and we all know with what tact and with what tenderness homes should be approached. Settling domestic quarrels is another, and I would not like to be an umpire between husband and wife. Very often, it is the umpire that makes the matters worse (Cheers). If he is not there, they will somehow come together. It requires, more than any other organization, the intuition and the tender touch and the instinct of woman. But that does not mean, as my friend Mrs. Clubwala has pointed out, that these services should be, if I may use an Irishism, "manned entirely by women". There is also a place for men and it is a very necessary place.

Our Guild of Service has had pride of time. It was organized 25 years ago, when I am told there was no such institution in India and it has also by its achievement and organization pride of place. It is entitled to celebrate its Silver Jubilee if there is any silver left in our country. (Laughter) I should rather think we should devalue these Jubilees also as our rupee has been devalued and call them Nickel Jubilees (Laughter) instead of silver. Well, I wish particularly to emphasize on this occasion a certain aspect of Social Service, which, speaking from my very limited knowledge on the subject, has not received due notice. Too often we have been going on with the idea that Social Service is rooted in religion and it is enough if it is rooted in religion, in the feeling of compassion, charity and philanthropy and in all that makes for sympathy. Undoubtedly these are noble impulses; and the work undertaken for making people happier and better is one which we all admire. His Excellency himself just now mentioned about Social Service and Social Uplift as being an essential of good Government. Quite true. But I want to emphasize a slightly different aspect. It is also essential for strong Government and that is the aspect on which I would like to say a few words on this occasion.

A few days ago, my friend, Mr. Kirk, was saying that we should appeal to religious bodies to rise superior to their limitations and undertake Social Work on a large scale. Well, preachers claim the right to educate us and to tell what we should do; and if any of us venture to tell them what they should do, the consequences may not be very agreeable. I am a cautious man as well as rational. I know religion has done a great deal by way of producing Social effects of a very high noble order. But, has religion succeeded in uniting all people on one platform. If they have promoted salvation – I hope, I am not saying anything too strong – they have also promoted slaughter; and in any case, it cannot be said that they have been eminently successful in bringing all people, irrespective of class, creed and rank into one platform and as members of one organization. The motives of charity, kindness and so on are excellent. But, are they enough? Under British Imperialism, our position was very different from what it is to-day. We are naturally inclined to go on other considerations. What they promoted was efficiency in sub-ordination and they succeeded. Furthermore, under British imperialism, – I am not blaming, I am stating a fact, this is a part of the natural history of politics for which nobody could be held to be morally responsible, – we did not measure ourselves up to International standards of efficiency in any department whatsoever. Our Universities were no better than degree-giving high schools. Everywhere, they made us depend on Europe and America. The idea of self-sufficiency in the matter of culture and Science in India itself was not part of their objective and it was never pursued either as a policy or even admitted as a principle. Locomotive engines - they could not be manufactured in India. I can illustrate this to any extent but that would be politics. Then, they applied curious tests of our progress. The method adopted was rather a curious one and I suppose, it still persists. To illustrate, they would gauge progress made in education by statistics showing how many schools were opened this year, how many schools were opened last year and what the percentage of increase was and then say, SABASH to the Director of Public Instruction (Cheers). In other words, the comparison was with our yesterday, not with the needs and requirements of our to-morrow or the day after to-morrow and the battles to be fought in the future. They never came into the account and into the reckoning. If you were slightly better off than yesterday, the administration was a success. But, whether that enabled us to hold our own in international competition, whether in the arts of peace or of war, that, I say, never came into the picture and never was taken into account. In their own case the motive was not whether they had more battleships than last year, but whether they had more than Germany or Japan.

What is our position to-day under Independence! Under the British, our external security was their concern and it did not regulate the activities and policies of our Government. Today, we have to shoulder responsibility for keeping our country in tact and for becoming so powerful as to take away all possible motive for aggression by other nations, whether situated near or whether situated afar. I say, whether situated near or afar; the near, its significance is obvious. But, with air power, distance has proved to be less of a protection today than in former times. So, from the point of view of security, we have to develop our military strength to an extraordinarily high degree. I need not go into all the corollaries dictated by the regulating principle of military strength: advanced sciences, applied sciences, research, industrialisation and production of food, so that we should not be dependent on foreign countries during the war for all essential supplies and communications and so forth.

Secondly, war also implies nation - wide Social Service. It implies it both directly and indirectly. When our gallant soldiers are fighting and are shedding their blood for us, are we to sit quiet without tending the wounded, without putting up hospitals for them and without our women nursing and surrounding them with all those attentions and courtesies which would make them feel that they were right to lay down their lives for a country so good and so friendly and comradely. I have seen the work done by European women during the war. Our women too did a lot. Even the British

Government felt bound to mobilise our women power during the last war and during the one previous. They started various organizations where bandages were prepared, women were given training in first-aid and nursing and the arts of aid and comfort. But what they did as a kind of war measure, as a kind of medicine to get over a particular ailment and defect, we have to undertake as part of our national hygiene, as something which has to be there in evidence day by day and year after year, so that when the trial comes, we would not be taken by surprise, nor be put to the need for improvisation.

Well, in the elements that go to make the strength of a nation, social factors and harmony count. All these material factors like sciences, applied sciences, modern equipments, planes and cruisers, are of course necessary. But, if there is not sufficient internal solidarity and if there is not sufficient internal peace, we shall break on rocks of our own creation – rocks which we could have avoided or blasted to make a clear passage.

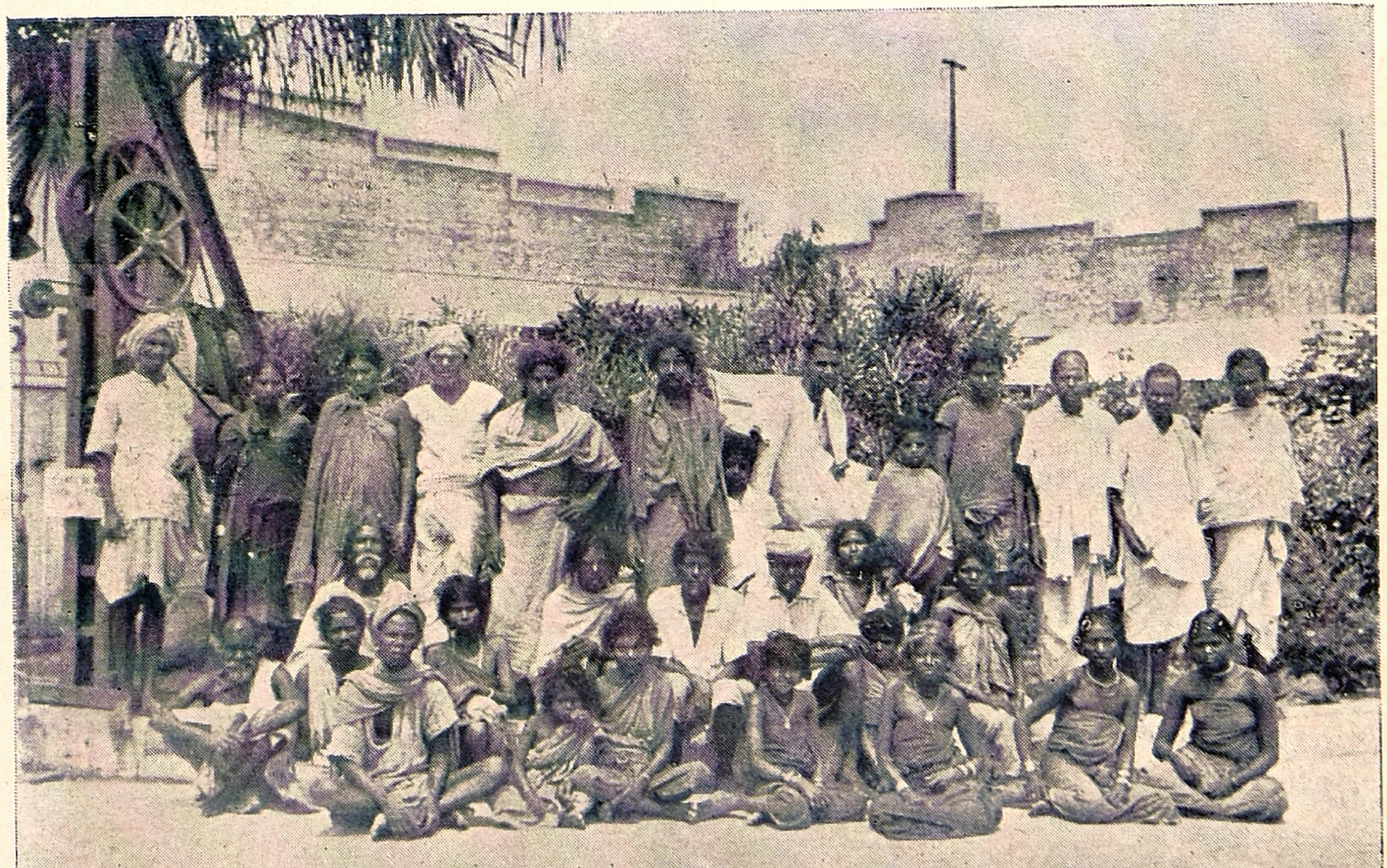
Propaganda, as you know, played a very important part in the last war, more important than in any previous wars; and if Indian society continues to be divided as it is, with no greater effort at producing understanding between the different ranks, castes and classes and greater mutual sympalthy, harmony and solidarity, the enemy will have a powerful weapon for his propaganda to disrupt our forces. It seems to me from every point of view goodly to make ourselves invulnerable to propaganda. We have to develop our internal security as well. Not merely good; of course, I do not underrate the place of good in the catalogue of 'life values'. But, also for our strength and protection, for the sake of life itself which is the foundation of all good life, the reconstruction of our society is an urgent need. And this cannot be merely the function of women.

And then, there are other differences, viz. all sorts of Leftisms and communisms. I do not know whether we would be able to counter them by mere good works on our part. But, it is our duty and it may soften the impact if and when it comes. If I had carried conviction so far, it becomes clear, as my friends Mrs. Clubwala and others pointed out, that Social Service as it is called, is not merely the function of voluntary organizations but of the State itself. Our state should be strong in order to be safe and amongst the elements of strength, is the composition of our society. We have been integrating States and very rightly. It is one of the greatest achievements of Sardar Patel on which we all congratulate him heartily and feel most grateful for integrating a large number of States, with their different constitutions and different cultures and history.

We have also been through legislation liberalizing conditions of our society. To-day, marriages are not restricted as they were under Manu. The legal door is open. But opinion has yet to take advantage of the legal freedom we have won. We must distinguish between legal freedom and actual liberty. We must not merely enjoy but we must employ in our every day lives. Integration is one thing, consolidation quite another; and consolidation cannot be worked out purely on a political level and political basis. There must be some union of hearts, some mutual understanding and some mutual sympathy without which we shall be a crowd, but not a Society.

The philosophy of society if properly grasped would show how it is at the root of the State itself. Society is the fundamental principle of which the State is an organ and an agent for giving it protection. Society expresses itself in many ways through its religion, through its literature, culture and fine arts, through its sciences, through its industrial progress, through its commerce and through its State which is one of the organs of Society. And therefore, if people think that Social Service is of a lesser consequence than political service, it simply means they have not understood which the root is and which the tree and which the branch. The State is a branch. The great and fundamental thing is Society. Their relationship consists in mutual improvement and sustenance.

Well, under subjection, we were naturally entirely pre-occupied with politics; natural and proper, because without freedom we could not achieve anything. But when we got freedom it is to achieve many things that we got it and not to be satisfied that we have got something beyond which no further objectives and activities are required. The old political pre-occupation should now disappear, if our Society is to be really healthy and vital.



Aboriginals and Modern Well Boring Machine by
Farm Equipments Ltd., Exhibited at
Second Annual Madras Provincial Conference of Social Work at
'Gopal Bagh' 9—10—'49 Coimbatore

One of my best friends, Mrs. Yasodara Dasappa, who was a leading Congress Lady in the Mysore State, has recently devoted herself entirely to the Kasturibai Trust Organization. She asked me the other day - she calls me 'uncle' – "Well, uncle, do you think that I should confine myself to this work or re-enter politics". I said, "this is more important than politics. You are building the strength of a society without which your state could never be strong, especially under conditions of modern warfare and propaganda". Her husband is a Minister in the Government of Mysore. That of course is no credit to her (Loud Cheers and Laughter).

It is this way we have to understand the relation between politics and social service and I certainly think that my friends, Mrs. Clubwala, Mrs. Morris and others, are doing as valuable work for not merely the good but for the strength of the State as my distinguished Honourable Ministers Mr. Sitarama Reddi and Mr. Madhava Menon.

Another advantage of Social Service is that on this platform, all of us could meet without distinction of party or even religion. This is the one sphere where the pure light of humanity could shine unstained and undeflected as is often in politics. There are no parties here, no groups and grouses.

Party Politics are assuming rather a serious turn in our country. We really do not know whether in the immediate future progress will be on constitutional lines or whether recourse would be had for ways and means which I need not specify more particularly. May be that there are people who think force would be the best solution. Why, my friend Mr. G. D. Naidu, the God-Father of this Conference, yesterday was saying, "why should we have all these organizations. There are four hundred million people in the country" – He forgot to deduct the population that went to Pakistan–"And why not the Government issue an order that every one shall do social work". That seems to be the easy way and the shortest to people who cannot take long views. Yes, force; and would it lessen corruption or strengthen racial character?

The happiest combination would be the frame of a governmental service to be filled by voluntary workers and organizations, autonomous or semi-autonomous. We should not then look on social service as an extra; as the part for fashionable ladies during their leisure time, a pastime which it was probably some years ago. Am I right? At any rate Mrs. Clubwala told us yesterday that she was wearing on that occasion the same saree that she wore in London last year (Laughter and Cheers) and also the same smile (Laughter and Cheers). And blamed me for not having noticed the identity. Being an old man and therefore necessarily wise (Loud Laughter and Cheers), I am much better at identifying persons than sarees (Laughter and Cheers).

Our Samajams and our Women's Welfare Department which is one of the best creations of our Government are doing excellent work. Only I want all these three agencies, the Samajam and its branches and any other agencies working in the field of social uplift, the Kasturibai Trust, and the Governmental Organizations should work in closest co-operation. I would even suggest some ways of bringing about a federation between these without in any way interfering with their internal autonomy. But that is a matter which will have to be discussed in committee.

Lastly I come to one point in which I am interested; how far we could make the study of social sciences with some amount of field work to give our young men and women training in actual service, a part of our curricula in our colleges and universities. I think it could be done. I hope I would not be striking a discordant note. I listened to Mrs. Clubwala with great interest when she said she wanted a school of social science. Mrs. Morris wanted a post-graduate course of two years. How a school could become a post-graduate institution or a post-graduate institution could become a high school? I am not able to understand yet. But I am willing to learn. (Cheers) Mrs. Clubwala said referring to my friend our talented Education Minister, Mr. Madhava Menon, that he always began by saying "No" and ended by saying "Yes" (Cheers). I take it that the young man is following the example of the ladies (Laughter and Cheers). Well, I do not want to cross-examine him. But, I hope he has not said "No" as yet. (Cheers) And that if by any chance he has said "No", he would stick to it for the present until he has heard me at greater length on this subject. Because I rather think grafting on these things to institutions where there are faculties of economics, of law, of hygiene, of Bio- Chemistry and the other subjects included in the wide and vast field of social welfare – it is as wide as life itself – might have advantages over an isolated institution run by very good people no doubt, able people, but who will not have the co-operation of intellectuals dealing with the different branches of the subject. And if my friends think that I am trying to annex to the University what they hope to have themselves, I will tell them that under our statutes we can have governing bodies for all these departments and I will gladly put Mrs. Clubwala and Mrs. Cherian or whoever begins by saying "No" and finally says "Yes" (Loud Cheers) on those boards and on our boards of studies. That would be a better way of organizing than taking each little thing and giving it an isolated shape without bringing it into vital connection with a stable, manifold organization like a university.

Well, I will only add two observations. What His Excellency said in his address about bringing about some kind of co-ordination, – I would almost use the word "Confederation", – between the different organizations and carrying the message more extensively into the villages is an idea by which we could profit. Already much is being done in the villages; but considering the extent of the country, the terrible poverty, the unhygienic conditions in which we live and all the new causes and 'isms' which are taking advantage of our natural discontent and even of our envy of the higher classes, it is far too meagre. There is not much time to be lost in extending these organizations and carrying their work much further.

I strongly deprecate having centres where there would be only one young woman worker. Not that I have not the greatest feeling of regard and esteem for our young women but I feel towards them as I feel towards my own daughters. I would not leave them absolutely alone without help and without company of the right type. At one time, in Mysore, I proposed the abolition of all girl schools where there was only one woman teacher employed and formulated a scheme of concentration schools. We should have something like concentration centres with the necessary housing, with the necessary conveyance and other amenities, without which they cannot carry on their work well. In this field everything must be done to sustain our credit at unquestionable levels.

Lastly, social service rests on two great foundations. Spirituality, which is more than particular religions and creeds, the spirit of humanity, our sense of oneness, our sympathy with the weak and the helpless, that is one of the great pillars and motives of social service. The other which is well realised by western nations is that social service and all that makes the people of a society mutually more sympathetic and better day by day is an essential element in the strength of a nation without which we can never be sure that Independence and Integrity could be held secure and unassailable.

I wish this Organization every success. I know that with the inspiration supplied by Her Highness of Bhavanagar and the great interest that His Excellency our Governor takes and the enthusiastic manner in which so many organizations and all the workers included in them are setting about their task, its future is bright. But work must be speeded up and the cost on this we must regard, and governments also must regard, that the cost on this is as much expenditure on an essential ingredient of our nationality and security service as on any other department like education or our armed forces.

I wish you all Godspeed. (Applause)

Speech delivered by

Dr. R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar

at the 2nd annual Provincial Conference of Social Work.

Your Excellency, Your Highness, Hon'ble Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been suddenly pulled out of my chair without the slightest notice. Knowing as I do Mr. G. D. Naidu, I am not surprised at his action. I want those who wish to come under his patronage to realise that they would have to take the good with a lot of evil. (Laughter). I have been asked to say a few wards because I cannot have the pleasure of participating in this conference in its further stages. The speeches to which we have listened this morning have given ample indication of the enthusiasm which prevails in our Province in the field of social service. The chairman, if I may be permitted to say, struck the right note when he said that the structure of Society is the basis on which the State has to function. When that structure is not sound, the State which is erected on that structure cannot be sound either. He emphasised the importance of the structure of Society.

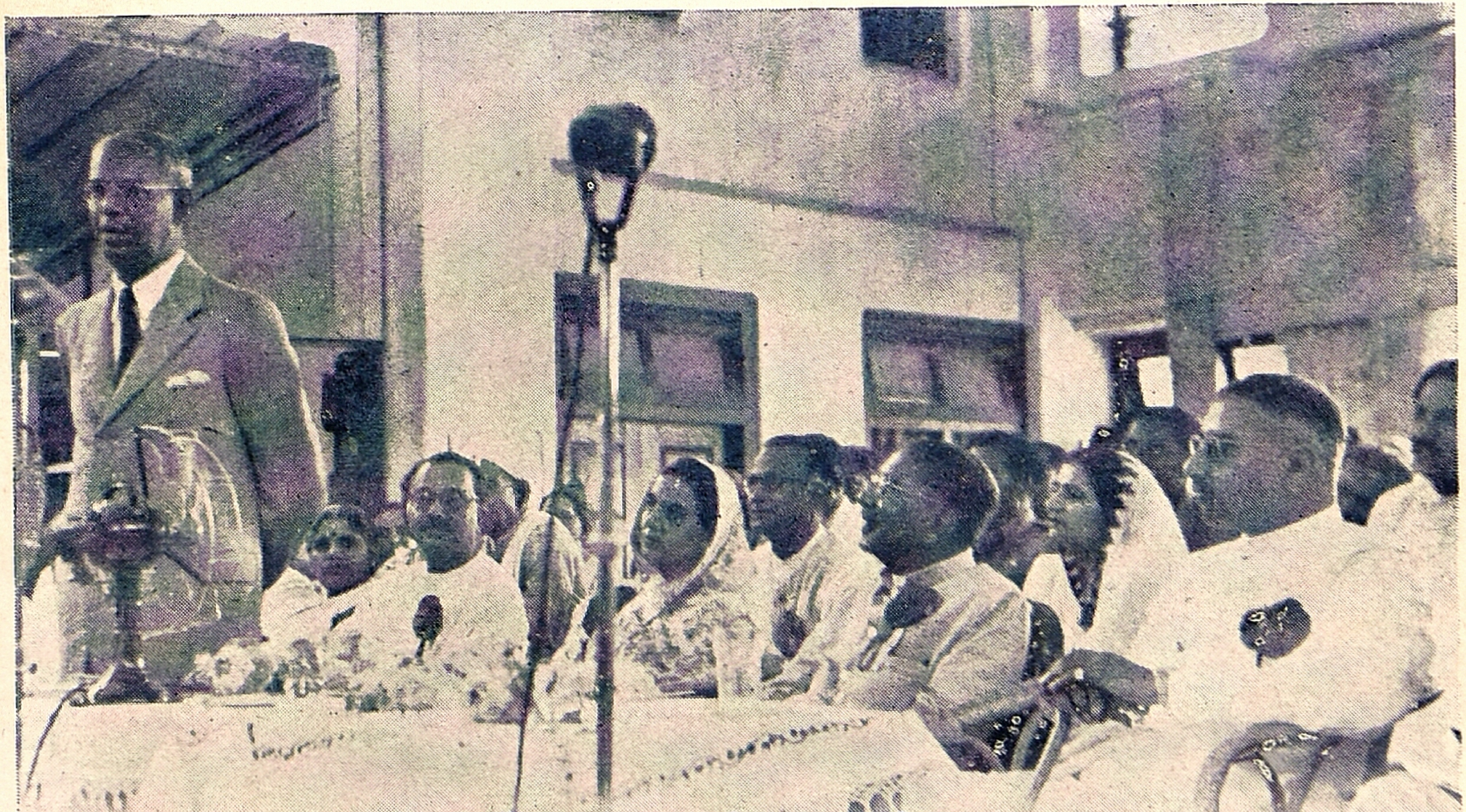
In dealing with Society, I would go a little further and, by analysing the various components of societies, say that the foundation on which society is laid is really the family. A study of the history of Sociology would bring to light the fact that ever since men began to co-operate together and function as society, the unit with which that co-operative effort was made was the family. That is the history of sociological development all over the world.

I think the organisers of this Conference will do well to realise the implications of the historical development of society. Various social service organisation engage themselves in the works of various kinds.

For instance, the children of poor mothers are taken care of; they are bathed and fed. Schools are opened for the benefit of the poorer children in our society. All these are good enough. But, then, unless efforts are made simultaneously to tackle the family as a unit for Social service, a great deal of enthusiastic efforts that is spent on social service is likely to be lost. You bring a child to the creche, you bath it you feed it and you give it medicine if the child is unwell. But unless you follow the child and go to its Home and do something to enable the poor parents of that child to realise their responsibility, and unless you make the Home of that child a better place for the child to live in, a great deal of the individual effort spent on the child is likely to be wasted.

I have always believed that if social service is to be carried to its logical conclusions, all the individual efforts should be followed up by visits to the Homes, and every effort to be made to make the Home a unit of social service.

Since I have been called upon to speak so unexpectedly and suddenly, I leave this thought to the organisers of this conference to meditate upon.



Dr. R. K. Shanmukam Chettiar Addressing.
Second Annual Provincial Conference of Social Work
Mrs. Kuttiammalu Amma, Hon. Mr. Sitarama Reddi, Dewan Bahadur V. Bashyam Iyengar,
H. H. Maharani of Bhavnagar, Mr V. C. Palanisami Gounder, Dr C. R. Reddi, Mrs. Asher,
His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Mr K. N. Palanisami Gounder
'Gopal Bagh' 8—10—49 Coimbatore

Vote of Thanks

by

Mr. T. R. Sundaram Pillai, B. A., B. L.,

Public Prosecutor and Secretary, Reception Committee of
Second Annual Conference of Social Work,
Coimbatore.
8—10—49.

May it please Your Excellency, Your Highness, Dr. C. R. Reddy, Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The privileged task of proposing vote of thanks has been assigned to me and I do so with great pleasure.

1. On behalf of the Reception Committee, on behalf of the delegates and observers and invitees, and on behalf of the numerous workers in the cause of social service, I beg to tender our sincere and heartfelt feelings of gratitude to His Excellency and Her Highness, who have been so pleased as to accept our humble invitation and grace this occasion with their presence. This is really a great honour conferred on us by His Excellency and Her Highness. Her Highness, as President of the Provincial Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work, has been pleased to be here today and preside and thus give a lead to Social Work activities and

encourage those who are interested in that work. We have heard their speeches today-weighty words of wisdom have been uttered by them. The best way of expressing our gratitude to them is to treasure up in our heart their sound advice and translate them into action. Amidst numerous calls on their precious time His Excellency and Her Highness have been graciously pleased to spare some time for this function. This itself is proof positive of the abiding interest they evince in the cause of Social Service activities and the benovelent kindness bestowed by them on the suffering humanity. The lead given by the head of the Provincial administration and Her Highness is really a great boon to the citizens of the presidency and will go a long way towards the consolidation and strengthening of the Social Service movement, not only in this Presidency but also in the other provinces and states.

2. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are again really fortunate in having Sir. C. R. Reddy, as the Chairman of the Conference. He is a distinguished son of the soil and a great personality in the literary world. Not only that. He is also a keen Social worker who dwells in that field; and like an efficient surgeon, causes incision and probes deep to find out what is wrong or rotten underneath and prescribes the remedy. His after dinner speeches are superb and unsurpassed in excellence. Today he has very clearly analysed, in his own inimitable style, the very many social problems that confronts us. We are happy he will be with us during all the three days and give us the benefit of his valuable

experience and guidance. Our sincere and grateful thanks are due to him.

3. We are really thankful to the members of the Provincial Branch and in particular, to Mrs. Mary N. Clubwala, the Honorary General Secretary, for having conferred an honour on Coimbatore by choosing this city as the venue for holding the conference. Holding Conferences in various parts of the Province has its own educative value and will yield useful results. We assure them that we will cherish this signal honour with feelings of gratitude.

4. We extend a hearty welcome to all the Chairmen and Secretaries of the several sections, those who read papers, and the speakers, the delegates and observers both officials and non-officials and the Reception Committee will try to make their stay pleasant. They are all persons who have devoted their valuable time and energy in the cause of social work and have made valuable contributions.

5. I would be failing in my duty if I do not publicly acknowledge the very valuable contribution made by Mrs. Ruth Morris as President of the Reception Committee. From the moment the idea of having the conference at Coimbatore started, she has thrown herself heart and soul into this with zeal and energy.

6. Coming nearer home, I wish to say how grateful we are to Mr. G. D. Naidu, the benevolent Patron of the Conference. It would not be too much to say that but for his large heartedness and

munificence, it would not have been possible to think of holding the conference itself. Besides he has been devoting his personal attention to every detail and that too with meticulous care. I am happy that Mrs. Clubwala has very aptly christened him as "The Godfather of the Conference;" and I am sure every one will join in endorsing it.

7. I also take this opportunity of sincerely thanking the donors for their valuable response, the various individuals, Ladies and Gentlemen, who have enrolled themselves as members and observers and every one who has offered his or her willing support to ensure the success of the Conference.

8. We thank the Coimbatore District Commissioner for Girl Guides and District Commissioner for Indian Boys Scouts for having arranged to spare the services of their Guides and Scouts; and we thank all the guides, the scouts and the volunteers for all their good help and the lady students who sang songs.

8. We also thank all the ladies and gentlemen who have responded to our invitation for this opening function.

10. Once again we request that Your Excellency and Your Highness may please accept our grateful and warm thanks and we request them to kindly bless the Conference and wish God-speed to its deliberations.

Jai Hind.

Vote of thanks by

Mrs. Madhava Menon

on 8–10–49.

You would have all thanked the host of to-day, not only for what he has given you now, for the very good arrangements that he has done for this conference (hear, hear) and the special attention and supervision that he has done personally. As usually is my fortune - even if I do not possess a pie in this world, - I have always had the privilege of distributing clothes, sweets and so many other things that other people have been kind enough to offer and in the same way, I have the opportunity and privilege of thanking you all on behalf of the host for accepting and coming for this party which has been very pleasant and very informal and very friendly. Thank you all.

Concluding Speech delivered by

Dr. C. R. REDDY

on 10—10—49.

Friends,

I am very thankful to my friends of the Conference for not giving me any time to speak except side ways. Yesterday I did not indulge in the privilege of introductory remarks and by way of compensation I also omitted my concluding remarks. To-day I have not much to say except to feel how deeply gratified I am at the excellent manner in which the proceedings of this very representative conference have been conceived and formulated. Coimbatore is a town of unique significance in South India. We have places like Vizagapatam and Bangalore which on account of their location and other geographical amenities, are bound to be cities of destiny in our country. Vizagapatam is bound to be one of our greatest military and naval centres. Bangalore has already attracted to itself a large number of the organisations of Central India devoted both to peace and to war. Coimbatore represents a third type. The one in which individual enterprise and what may be called adventurous citizenship has played a most important part. The mills here the industrial enterprises and all this machinery that you see around due to the vision and activity of a number of citizens, that too, is a remarkable lesson how progress could be achieved by voluntary effort. And that has a moral for our social service organisation too. We should not depend too much upon Government and if Coimbatore can build up this wonderful town into the Manchester of India, though India is not yet the England of Asia, it is a thing of which not only the people here, but all of us could take pride. We have enjoyed their hospitality. My friend, Mr. G. D. Naidu, is not merely the host of Coimbatore, but he is the genius of Coimbatore (Applause). My friend, Mrs. Clubwala referred yesterday to the large number of machines exhibited here and wondered whether we were in a machine age and how that would affect great moral institutions like our Social Service Organization.

Well now-a-days all must be based on Science. Science and Service are not mutually antagonistic and contradictory. A service not based on well thought out principles and plans is likely to do more harm than good and similarly mere science and ideas however good if they are not followed up by conduct, by will, the organized will of Society, will all prove to be mere smoke which will not give us warmth or light It is this combination of idea and conduct that we should aim at. For that very reason, I would in a matter of this kind suggest a certain co-operation between Government and voluntary agencies. I do not want social welfare work to be entirely departmentalised. It cannot be carried on without vision, sympathy the qualities of the heart, no less than those of the head and a society, if it is healthy, if it is vital, will produce the necessary men and women with the sympathy required to stretch a helping hand to their more unfortunate sisters and brothers. A society in which all such work has to be done only under State Regulation and State compulsion may make some progress. Under conscription too we may show some advancement but it cannot be regarded as a society which is in the best possible condition and which could be relied upon to maintain itself against the odds which it may have to meet in the course of its existence. We have to build up from below as far as possible but in the peculiar conditions of our country a good deal has to be done from above.

We cannot be so self-dependent as the Anglo-Saxons are, whose sturdy character is built on the basis of ages. Probably regulation from above is necessary in our country. I would once again emphasize the fact that State and Society are mutually dependent. You cannot have a government better than what the character of the citizen warrants. If you have a bad Government established, under democratic conditions, upto a certain limit, the people must be held to be responsible. If the people are good, then the Government is not going to be bad; but if the people themselves show fissiparous tendencies or are weak, and have no mutual sympathy, have formed in addition to the old divisions of caste, new divisions of class springing up with hardly any synthetic element or one that makes for peace and harmony, well, our future must be regarded as clouded. Out of rotten milk you cannot get the sweet butter of good government.

At the same time I would say knowing the difficulties and the supreme responsibility for national security which rests on Governments, the State also should as far as possible by indirect and where necessary by direct means, promote the strength and good of society, by doing its best to bring about mutual understanding between the different classes and promoting a spirit of harmony. As we are to-day, we are exposed more than any people I have known in the world to enemy propaganda. I do not wish to emphasize how closely bound up social strength and social unity and harmonious co-operation with the State are from the point of view of the security of our country. There is only one thing which I think my friends might not like but I would like to say. There is always a tendency in organisations of this kind where the moral impulse is very strong and has to be strong if the organisation is to function effectively, to lose perspective and balance. I am only mentioning this by way of illustration, not argument.

Supposing, we place the moral reform of our country and all these acts of philanthropy and charity in the forefront of our programme and spend all our resources on them, namely prohibition and all the schemes adumbrated here, and in the process neglect taking a realistic view and building up our armies, our sciences, our industries to the extent necessary for national defence, what would be the result? My dear old friend, Mr. Prakasam, talked about village republics and everything to be run by bullocks. We have also talked big about our being the leaders of morality for the whole world. We demonstrated our capacity for it, in the year of our independence by all that happened in North India. However, leave that alone. How are you going to be secure? How is civilization of that kind going to protect itself against aggression? Supposing that, again for the sake of illustration, in our pursuit of what an American friend of mine described as the moral elevation of the people, we sacrifice all our revenues or incur extremely heavy expenditure, leaving very little for our defence, when the enemy comes, is he going to tolerate your moral reforms and your weak societies based on these ideals?

Life is the foundation of the good life and unless you first secure life you cannot really build up a good life with any chance of permanence and stability. It is exposed to the dangers of aggression; and of being up-rooted with all the horrors imaginable by the enemy. That is why ever since 1947 I have been emphasizing the fact, that the security of the country is the ultimate principle from which I derive all my policies and principles with reference to internal reforms, our educational systems and finances and all activities.

It is a wonder to me that we did not emphasize in the Social Welfare Conference the need for military training to be introduced in our High Schools and Colleges, not necessarily for the sake of aggression, but for defending ourselves. I think something which would make the country strong should be the first consideration. The Americans use a term called " Over-all strategy ". Our people should have an idea of the over-all strategy that they ought to pursue and all their other policies should be co-ordinated to the realisation of the objects of this over-all strategy.

In England as soon as a train carrying the wounded reached any place, the women of the locality would be there ready with hot coffee with bandages and everything. The trains would stop only for a few minutes because traffic under those conditions is heavy and lines must be kept clear. And, they would open in most perfect order and discipline the various compartments attending to the wounded and see that the trains left at the scheduled time. No modern nation can afford to neglect women power either and if the women of the country or their psychology is such that they would say " No, that wounded Sepoy is a stranger, I cannot touch him, and cannot go near him " with what heart can these poor people lay down their lives for you, so that you may sit here in comfort and carry on as though nothing is happening? Would not the soldier retort and say, "all right, Madam, I am dying for you and you say, you cannot look to me. The enemy will come, he will look to you, whether you like it or not and in ways which you would not relish ". I rather feel disheartened when I see so much of cheap jubilation in the country, because we have got independence, and no real effort at consolidating our strength.

We have got the opportunity to prove to the world what sort of men and women we are. It is only an opportunity we have got, a chance, and we have yet to prove. I take a very serious view of our responsibilities. I want organisations like this to be started in every village and everywhere. It may be we may not have a large band of workers. If even one or two in each village show some sympathy to the down-trodden classes, then, you will have a claim on them to fight for you and die for you. Then it may be possible to stem the various fissiparous tendencies that are now so much in evidence, caste hatreds, class hatreds. A society riven from within how is it going to maintain itself? Remember that in any great war, you cannot maintain neutrality. You can make speeches but if the enemy says "give me passage through your country," are you in a position to resist? Neutrality is not going to depend on your desire. It has to be maintained against possible violations.

Another thing I warn you. Beware of being misled by the praise of the foreigner. When the American and the Englishman and everybody praises you, he does it for his good, not for yours. We all know in what high terms they spoke of General Chiang-Ki-Sheik till about the other day. The Secret dispatches of the American Ambassadors were published recently. All the time they were praising him, the ambassadors were writing to tell the government that this man was a bubble and he would soon be pricked. I would rather that we judge ourselves and judge ourselves severely, if need be. Severe judgements will do you less harm, than the lenient.

I am really most grateful that I have been given an opportunity at a time when my physical powers are ebbing and for various reasons I am not inclined to come out very much, of associating myself with a conference like this, which has some most important and most serious and urgent national duties to perform, and which must be conceived both from the point of view of spirituality as a call for humanism and from the point of view of nationalism as a call for security. (Applause).

Vote of Thanks by

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Menon,

on 10—10—49.

Sir,

I am asked to propose the vote of thanks. I would not as far as you are concerned, Sir, be satisfied with a very formal thanks. We are going back much wiser and gladder because of you. We are grateful to you (Applause). It is not a case of thanks, Sir, it is a case of expression of our gratitude. We are grateful to you. For others, Mrs. Clubwala has given me a list of names of all of you, I do not want to repeat. It is very difficult to find the sweetness of a ball of jaggery. *Nahi Kula Guli Gaya Qua Abi Madurya Bedha.* Every one of us, who are present here, I do not think expect any thanks because we feel that we have got something and so, I do not want to individually thank anybody. To all the observers, guests, members, delegates, our thanks.

To Mr. G. D. Naidu, I do not think, a word "genius" is sufficient, but he is a sort of a "Wizard of Coimbatore" (hear, hear and loud applause). I am not joking. He can make and unmake things over-night, as you have seen here (Loud Applause). I have often said and felt that he is a national asset and that he should not be left to his own ideas and doing things. (Cheers and applause) State must take charge of him. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. G. D. Naidu for making us so comfortable. We never felt the tedium of being here because of the convenient arrangements that he has made.

To Mrs. Morris, we are particularly grateful and thankful for the great services that she has done us as the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Applause). (I do not know whether I have omitted anybody else, Mrs. Clubwala?) And so, I am thankful to Mrs. Clubwala for having given me the pleasant function of proposing thanks for you all and on behalf of the Organizers of this conference. I thank everybody concerned with it and thank myself and thank God that we have the opportunity of being present here. Sir, last but not the least, Mrs. Clubwala, (Hear, hear and Cheers) I have only heard of omnipresence, read of it, but if you could see omnipresence, Mrs. Clubwala is everywhere all through the conference. Though Mrs. Ranga Rao felt that everybody must be given an opportunity to attend more groups, Mrs. Clubwala has performed the impossible and if anybody has got any doubt that size makes movement difficult, take an example from Mrs. Clubwala (Loud Applause and loud cheers). We are very deeply grateful to her and on behalf of all of you, we express our grateful thanks to Mrs. Clubwala (Cheers and Applause).

Second Provincial Conference of Social Work,
COIMBATORE.

Group I. State and Social Service.

Chairman: Sri A. Ramanatha Pillai. Principal, Government Arts College, Coimbatore.

Secretary: Mrs. Parijatham Naidu, M.A., L.T., Women's Welfare Officer, Madras.

Subjects :

Social Aspects of Malnutrition	Miss Dorothy E. Williams, Professor of Nutrition, Women's Christian College, Madras.
Tuberculosis Colonisation Scheme	Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao, M.D., Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.
Tuberculosis and Social Service	Dr. B. S. Viswanathan, L. M. & S. T. D. D. (M), Superintendent, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai.
Treatment and Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners	Sri G. Janakiram Chetty, Hon. Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Madras.

State responsibility for the Aged	Mr. E. Kirk. Editor, *Life*, Coimbatore.
Co-ordination of Social Work	Sri S. R. Venkataraman, B.A. B.L., Secretary, Servants of India Society, Madras.
Cancer Relief	Dr. S. Krishnamurthy,M S., Hon. Asst. Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras.
Social Welfare and Leprosy	Sri T. N. Jagadisan, Hon. Secretary, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras Provincial Council.
Legal Aid to the Poor	Sri P. M. V. Srinivasan, B. A., B. L., Advocate, Madras.
National Savings	Captain T. N. Ramasamy, Deputy Provincial National Savings Officer, Madras.
National Employment Service	Sri M. S. Ramanujam, M. A, Asst. Public Relations Officer, Coimbatore.
Citizenship Training	Sri T. V. Nilakantan, Special Officer for Citizenship Training, Education Department, Madras.

Group II. Rural Reconstruction and Welfare of Tribal People.

Chairman: Sri G. Ramachandran, Secretary, All India Village Industries Association, Wardha.

Secretary: Sri S. R. Venkataraman, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Servants of India Society, Madras.

Rural Reconstruction and Prohibition	Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration), Madras.
Welfare of Tribal People	Sri V. Raghavayya, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.,
Co-operative Farming	Sri K. G. Sivaswami, Tambaram.
Crop and Ryots Welfare	Agricultural Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Madras. Agricultural Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Madras. Agricultural Mycologist, Department of Agriture, Madras. Paddy Specialist, Department of Agriculture, Madras.

Rural Education, Rural Health and Sanitation, Rural Recreation	Dr. Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran, Agent, Kasturbha Gandhi Trust, Gandhigram, Madura District.
Welfare of the Scheduled Classess	Sri V. Bhashyam Iyengar, B. A. B. L., Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.
Co-operation as the key to rural Reconstruction	Sri N. Lakshmanan, Hon. Secretary, The Tagore Academy of Bharata Natya, Coimbatore.
Home Gardens	Sri H. Adiseshiah, B. SC., (Agr), Government Vegetable Scheme, Madras City.

Group III. **Child Welfare and Maternity**

Chairman: Dr. U. Krishna Rau, M. B. B. S., Alderman, Madras Corporation.

Secretary: Srimathi Mandakini Krishnamurthi, Asst. Secretary, Avvai Home and Orphanage, Adyar, Madras.

Birth Control	Mrs. P. V. Cherian, Vice-President and Chairman, Guild of Service, Madras.
Problem of unmarried mothers	Sri. P. Kodanda Rao, B.A. B.L., Servants of India Society, Bangalore.
The Ashok Vihar Scheme	Dr. P. S. Sambandam, L.R.C.P. (Lond), M. R. C.S. (Eng), Director, Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre, Madras.
Institutions serving children	Srimathi Mandakini Krishnamurthi, Asst. Secretary, Avvai Home and Orphanage, Adyar.
Family and Child Welfare	Dr. (Mrs.) Anna Vareed, C.R.C.S., etc., Coimbatore.
Education for Child Care and Upbringing with refrence to Nursery Schools	Miss Joy Comstock, Vepery Nursery School, Madras.
Prenatal care of Expectant mothers	Dr. C. S. Ramaswami Iyer, X-Ray Institute, Coimbatore.

Group IV. Welfare Work in Industries

Chairman: The Hon'ble Sri. H. Sitharama Reddi, Minister for Labour, Government of Madras.

Secretary: Sri V. S. Ratnasabapathi, Provincial Secretary, Hindustan Scout Association, Madras.

Labour Welfare by the State	Sri C. G. Reddy, Commissioner of Labour, Madras.
Social Work in Industry	Dr. Mrs. V. Sundaram, M. B. B. S,, Inspectress of Factories, Coimbatore.
Labour Health and Wealth	Sri G. D. Naidu, M.I.S.E., Coimbatore.
Labour Welfare in Mills	Sri K. Srinivasan, Hon. Secretary, Southern India Mill Owners Association, Coimbatore.
Labour Welfare by Trade Unions	Sri G. R. Damodaran, B. Sc., Elc., B. Sc., Mech. (Durham), A. M. I. E. E. (Lond), Director, P.S.G. & Sons' Charity Industrial Institute, Coimbatore.

Group V. **Youth Welfare.**

Chairman: The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon,
Minister for Law and Education,
Government of Madras.

Secretary: Mr. Lawrence C. Burr, Y. M. C. A.,
Madras.

Youth Welfare	Sri V. S. Ratnasabhapathi, Provincial Secretary, Hindustan Scout Association, Madras.
Youth Welfare with special reference to work among High School youths	Lt. Col. M. Abdul Hamid, Jt. Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
General problems of Youth Welfare	Mr. Lawrence C. Burr, Y. M. C. A., Madras.
Child Delinquency - Programme of the Madras Government	Mrs. Madhava Menon, M. L. A., Madras.
Youth Welfare Work amongst street boys	Sri E. S. Krishna Sastri, Secretary, Y. M. I. A., Coimbatore.

Group VI. **Training and Equipment of Social Workers.**

Chairman: Srimathi Shanthi Ranga Rao, Principal, Ethiraj College for Women, Madras.

Secretary: Srimathi Kokila Doraiswami, M. A., (Dip. S. S. A., Bombay), Secretary, Children's Aid Society, Madras.

Social Education	Mrs. Parijatham Naidu, M. A., L. T., Women's Welfare Officer, Madras.
Basic Education	Sri A. Arunachalam, Headmaster, Gandhi Basic Training School, Ramakrishna Vidyalaya PO. Coimbatore Dt.
School of Social Service in Madras	Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M. L. C.
National Y. W. C. A. School of Social Work – When Concern and Vision Meet	Miss O. I. Lawrence, General Secretary, Y. W. C. A. Madras.
Status of Paid Social Workers	Dr. K. S. Sanjeevi, M. D., Madras Medical Service.
,,	Mrs. Tara Cherian, Vice-President and Chairman, Guild of Service, Madras.

Ministers who took part

The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Law and Education, Madras.

The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitharama Reddy, Minister for Labour, Government of Madras.

List of Government Officers.

Sri A. Ramanatha Pillai, Principal, Government Arts College, Coimbatore.

Mrs. Parijatham Naidu, M. A., L. T., Women's Welfare Officer, Madras.

Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao, M. D., Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

Captain T. N. Ramaswami, Deputy Provincial National Savings Officer, Madras.

Sri M. S. Ramanujam, M. A., Assistant Public Relations Officer, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Coimbatore.

Sri T. V. Nilakantan, Special Officer for Citizenship Training, Education Department, Government of Madras.

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M. A., Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

Sri V. Bhashyam Iyengar, B. A., B. L., Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

Sri H. Adiseshiah, B. SC., (Agr.), Government Vegetable Scheme, Madras City.

Sri C. G. Reddy, Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

Dr. Mrs. V. Sundaram, M. B., B. S., Inspectress of Factories, Coimbatore.

Lt. Col. M. Abdul Hamid, Joint Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Sri M. P Narayana Menon, B. A., Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Madras.

Srimathi Shanthi Ranga Rao, Principal, Ethiraj College for Women, Madras.

Srimathi S. Sudarsanam, Asst. Women's Welfare Officer, Madras.

Sri S. Nithyanandam, Special Development Officer, Coimbatore.

S/Ldr. M. Singh, R. I. A. F., Coimbatore.

Sri V. Govindan Nayar, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Coimbatore.

Sri K. P. Ananthanarayana Ayyar, Assistant Entomologist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Sri C. K. Chidambaram, Asst. Agricultural Chemist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Sri C. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Asst. Mycologist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Dr. B. G. Krishnan, Food Department, Madras.

Sri P. Abhisheganathan, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Coimbatore.

Sri V. Natarajan, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore.

Dr. K. V. N. Nair, District Medical Officer, Coimbatore.

After discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Group I. **State and Social Service**

Chairman: Sri A. Ramanatha Pillai.

Secretary: Mrs. Parijatham Naidu.

1. While appreciating the efforts of the Government in introducing Citizenship training for boys and girls in schools, this Conference feels that it is necessary to extend the benefits to adult men and women through community centres.

2. This Conference recommends that National Savings work must be taken up as part of the general programme of all welfare organisations, Government or private, through community centres.

3. This Conference recommends that in a scheme for welfare services to be planned by the State, provision should be made for the aged such as separate homes, old age pensions etc.

4. This Conference strongly expresses itself in favour of the Employment exchanges serving the cause of the physically disabled persons also such as deaf, dumb, blind, etc., and suggests that a separate

section under their charge may be created for the purpose.

5. This Conference welcomes the scheme recently adumberated by the Government to provide a colony at Tambaram for discharged T. B. patients requiring after-care with suitable occupation, and hopes that more colonies will be opened.

6. This Conference very strongly recommends that Government should take immediate steps to train Social workers whose services could be utilised in educating the public regarding the prevention and after care by frequent visits.

7. This Conference feels that the employment of more modern methods of psychology in classification and treatment of the prisoners would lead to easy rehabilitation when they are discharged.

8. This Conference feels that more should be done by the legal aid societies to protect the innocent poor from injustice and makes a special appeal to lawyers to volunteer their services.

9. This Conference recommends to the several welfare organisations the urgent need for planning and co-ordination with a view to avoid wasteful overlapping. It suggests the constitution of a co-ordination council to achieve this purpose.

10. This Conference appeals to one and all to fully co-operate with the efforts of the Government in their Grow-More-Food Campaign.

11. This Conference recommends that in view of the prevailing ignorance amongst the public regarding Cancer, and lack of adequate treating facilities except at one Centre in Madras, that Government should implement the following :-

(*i*) A network of diagnostic clinics in the districts to detect Cancer early should be created.

(*ii*) Adequate therapeutic facilities in Vizag, Madura and Calicut in addition to Madras should be provided.

(*iii*) Research in Cancer should be organised on adequate lines.

(*iv*) Reception Homes for Cancer cases and Homes for incurable should be created.

(*v*) A regular paid organised Scientific Hospital Social Service team should be formed.

12. This conference appeals to the local bodies to take adequate measures to segregate those suffering from infectious and contagious diseases.

Group II. **Rural Reconstruction and Welfare of Tribal People**

Chairman: Sri G. Ramachandran.

Secretary: Sri S. R. Venkataraman.

1. Resettlement of Ex-toddy tappers.

This Conference is of the view that Prohibition will become increasingly difficult unless it is followed up, without any delay, by an all-round programme of village development and that in the case of a large number of people who are deeply addicted to drinking it is imperative that the possibility of a psycho-medical treatment of them be immediately explored by Government.

2. The Welfare of the Tribal People.

This Conference views with gratification that the problem of Tribal Welfare is being recognised as a major problem and arrangements are being made both by the Central and Provincial Governments to tackle it. But any work carried on among the Tribal people should not aim at a sudden or violent breaking up of their cherished ideals and ways of life, because they are an extremely sensitive people who might then react equally violently in an opposite direction. Any change that we desire to bring about in their life should be effected by creating in themselves a steady desire for the same end, that means their education.

Workers should as far as possible be chosen from among themselves and trained for the work. Their education must be activity-centred as in Basic Education, due care being given to environmental conditions and needs.

This Conference requests the Government to direct the officials of the Forest Department to render all possible help to workers in this difficult field in starting schools and dispensaries and other welfare activities.

This Conference is further of the opinion that a ten year programme calculated to better the lot of the Aboriginal tribes should be drawn up without delay and separate Department of Tribal Welfare under the Ministry of Rural Uplift be constituted and liberal funds be placed at its disposal for carrying out the programme.

3. Co-operative Farming.

In view of the Imperative need to grow more food in the country, more co-operative farms should be started and in the assignment of any fresh lands, first preference should be given to those who are themselves willing to work on such co-operative lines.

This Conference suggests the creation of a non-official Corporation with the full support of the Government for promoting schemes of joint farming on a co-operative basis, the Government even taking the initiative, if necessary, in setting up such a Body.

4. Crops and Ryots Welfare.

This Conference is further of the view that in order to enable the Agriculturists to produce more and more food, model farms on practical and economical lines should be run by the Government at least one for a group of villages, so that our farmers will be convinced that they can do better by adopting similar methods. More efficient and speedy arrangements than now available should be made to supply agriculturists with good seeds, manure in time and expert advice of trained fieldmen.

This Conference appeals to all Municipalities and Local Bodies not to waste even an ounce of their wealth of refuse, rubbish, night soil etc., but to make them into compost manure and then make the same available to the Agriculturist at prices within their reach.

5. Cattle Welfare.

As agriculture largely depends on our cattle, this Conference is of the view that there is urgent need in the country to increase the present supply of stud bulls, to make arrangements for the adequate supply of fodder, to start farms for maintaining cattle during the dry period, to control the export of oil cakes which may be consumed beneficially by cattle and to afford adequate facilities for the transport of fodder and other cattle feeds.

This Conference views with grave concern the giving away of grazing lands in villages to political sufferers, ex-soldiers and others, and appeals to the Government not to reduce the already inadequate extent of the existing grazing grounds on any account, in view of the important role the grazing grounds play in promoting the welfare of cattle in this country.

6. (a) Rural Education.

This Conference is clearly of the view that rural education must be true to rural environment, capable of solving the hard problems of rural life, and as far as possible, in a healthy way, true to rural tradition. Rural education will, therefore, inevitably be activity-centred more than book-centred, and will aim at giving boys and girls in villages a a minimum of 7 to 8 years of education which will give them not only adequate general knowledge, but also sufficient training in agriculture and village industries, for earning a decent living, and furthur enable them to fit into village life in a manner useful to villages and to themselves. The Conference, therefore, welcomes the introduction of Basic Education by Government in the Province.

(b) Rural Sanitation and Health.

This Conference heartily endorses Gandhiji's view, which he stressed often, that sanitation is the first step in village improvement; and resolves that Government Departments concerned workers and the people be moved to join together in organising a National Sanitation drive in the whole country, and specially in the rural areas, such a drive being organised on lines similar to those on which the Food Production drive is being organised at present, with Ministers, leaders and workers giving the lead personally. Further, this conference sets up a Sub-Committee consisting of Mrs. Clubwala, Dr. Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran, Srimathi Kuttiammalu Amma and Sri S. R. Venkataraman (Convenor) to prepare a detailed programme in this connection to be placed before those concerned.

(c) Rural Recreation.

The Conference is of opinion that the place of rural recreations in village improvement has not generally been sufficiently recognised, and that therefore, due stress should be laid on the matter in all schemes of rural reconstruction, and that a study should be made of all the old rural games, folk dances, and folk songs, village dramatics etc. to find out how much of these can be useful for village recreation in the present context, and what might be added to them, so that village workers can be given some concrete programmes of village recreation to be implemented, which would be cheap, healthy and capable of maximum group activity.

7. Welfare of the Sheduled Classes.

This Conference resolves that the grant of lands to Harijans for housing purposes should be expedited, and Harijans who have already put up houses or huts on lands belonging to their landlords should not be evicted till they are provided with alternative sites and have put up their huts thereon.

This Conference appeals to the Government to issue their final orders without further delay on the Report of the Harijan Welfare Committee and then to give effect to their orders as speedily as possible since much time has been lost already in this connection.

8. Co-operation as the key to Rural Reconstruction

This Conference, while it appreciates the circular already issued to local boards by Government that labour contracts should be given to Co-operative Labour Contract Societies, regrets to note that this is not being given effect to as much as necessary, and therefore requests District Boards and Municipalities to implement this circular more effectively than heretofore.

9. Home-Gardens.

This Conference is of the view that home gardening can become a powerful auxiliary to the present food production drive and therefore resolves that the Guild of Service be requested to produce a detailed scheme for universalising Home-Gardens and to give it the impetus of a national campaign with the active help and guidance of Mrs. Clubwala and Mr. Adiseshiah.

Group III. Child Welfare and Maternity.

Chairman: Dr. U. Krishna Rau.

Secretary: Srimathi Mandakini Krishnamurthi

1. This Conference is of opinion that over population is one of the main causes that adds to the existing economic and social difficulties and problems of our country. This Conference is therefore of opinion that the time has come when it is necessary to space child birth and if necessary use birth control measures to limit or in special cases, for medical reasons, restrict child birth. This Conference is of opinion that education of the masses on the necessity of the use of birth control measures to limit families, is very necessary. This conference is therefore of opinion that birth control clinics should be started by the State and voluntary bodies, where information is given about birth control to those who seek it.

2. This Conference is of opinion that till such time as the number of qualified Midwives meets the demand, Government and Local Bodies should see that the existing 'Dais' are given training on modern methods of delivery and child care.

3. This Conference reiterates the opinion that a "Ministry of Social Service" should be created to tackle effectively the evergrowing needs of our country.

4. This Conference recommends to Government that words like "orphanage", "certified schools", or any other such words that draw undue attention to the nature of those served, be deleted from Government records and discontinued from common usage and that words signifying the nature of a Home be substituted.

5. This Conference reiterates its considered view that there is a need for organising education in Social Service for the purpose of training social workers in many fields of work.

Group IV. **Welfare Work in Industries.**

Chairman: The Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddy.

Secretary: Sri V. S. Ratnasabapathi.

1. It is resolved that Housing Schemes for workers be undertaken immediately with the co-operation of the Employers and Workers, and that the Government should give all facilities for the early implementation of the Scheme.

2. It is resolved that the Government be requested to bring into force the Employees' State Insurance Act in our Province, thereby securing benefits to the workers during the period of sickness and physical disabilities and additional maternity benefits to the women workers.

Further resolved that steps be taken by the Conference of Social Work to collect statistical data for formulating further Social Security Schemes such as Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Benefits etc., which are not covered by the State Insurance Act.

3. It is resolved that this Conference is of opinion that Adult Education to Workers is of utmost importance for the well-being of the nation, and the Government and the Employers should afford all facilities to the Social Workers in regard to this matter.

Group V. **Youth Welfare.**

Chairman: Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon.

Secretary: Mr. Lawrence C. Burr.

1. Resolved that this Conference views with concern and profound disappointment at the inordinate delay of the national leaders of the various Scouts and Guides to unify the movements following national independence, and request the Honourable the Minister for Education to strongly urge the national leaders to achieve this goal immediately for the benefit of the boys and girls engaged in scouting and guiding.

2. Resolved that the resolution of the First Annual Provincial Conference of Social work held in Madras last year, calling for the formation of a non-political council of youth-serving agencies, be implemented with the view of co-ordinating work among youth.

3. Resolved that the Youth Welfare Section of the Provincial Conference of Social Work convene a

conference of non-political youth organisations to study their needs and to chalk out a programme.

4. Resolved that as camping is an important activity of youth welfare organisations, this conference recommends the implementation of the Camp Site Committee's report to Government.

5. Resolved that this conference recommends the organisation of work camps for college and high school students on a separate basis to do constructive social work particularly in villages, during the vacation periods.

6. Resolved that local bodies and panchayat boards be requested to make a survey of the number of uncared for children.

7. Resolved that this Conference strongly urges local bodies and private agencies to develop more effective means of caring for destitute or unwanted children and vagrants by starting Homes for them and provide useful training in cottage industries and allied activities.

8. Resolved that this Conference recommends the establishment of canteens for mid-day meals in schools, adequate play fields for activities and

inter-school activities to develop fellowship and to encourage the development of personality by means of various clubs, societies and libraries within individual schools.

9. Resolved that this conference recommends the use of adult education centres for youth welfare activities among the students of adult education classes.

Group VI. Training and Equipment of Social workers.

Chairman: Srimathi Ranga Rao.

Secretary: Srimathi Kokila Doraiswamy.

General

This Conference recommends that in future Conferences an effort be made to make it possible for members to attend more than one group discussions if not all, and that the papers read in all groups and details of the final sessions be distributed to members as booklet or pamphlet either free or at reasonable cost.

Social Education

This group appreciates the urgent need for more Social Education and recommends that the possibilities of having such centres organised in connection with the existing educational institutions by their voluntary effort and not by conscription be explored.

Basic Education

In view of the reasons given in the paper for the severe criticism of this system of basic education hampering its popularisation, this Conference recommends that the principles of basic education be popularised without any political savour and without the use of adjectives which have political associations.

Status of Paid Social Workers

This Conference recommends that the status of paid Social Workers be improved and the Government be urged to implement the resolutions on this subject passed at the last Provincial Workers Conference at Madras.

School of Social Service in Madras

This Conference recommends the imperative urgency of providing facilities for training Social Workers in the following alternative or concurrent ways:—

(i) A Full-time Social Welfare Training Institute in the City of Madras, to train both man and woman workers for the Province providing a Two-year Course.

(ii) A Part-time Institute attached to an existing educational institution.

(iii) Periodical refresher courses for the establishment of which, co-operation from experienced organisations like the Y. W. C. A. may be sought.

(iv) Request the University Authorities to consider having an academic qualification that would ensure a knowledge of the recognised subjects of Social Service, to train Social Workers.

List of Delegates and Observers registered

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1 Sri Rao Saheb C. Subbiah Chetty, Hon. Secretary, Provincial Welfare Fund, Nellore District Committee, Nellore.

2 Sri V. S. Ratnasabhapathy, Provincial Secretary, Hindustan Scout Association, 2, North Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.

3 Sri C. Umapathy, Secretary, The City Civic Federation, 22, Iyah Pillai Street, Madras, 5.

4 Miss Kokila Doraiswami, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras.

5 Sri G. Janakiram Chetty, Hon. Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 'Goschen Home', Teynampet, Madras.

6 Miss Dorothy E. Williams, Professor of Nutrition, Women's Christian College, Nungumbakkam, Madras.

7 Mrs. Elizabeth C. Horne, 9, Wheatcroft Road, Nungumbakkam, Madras.

8 Mrs. P. V. Cherian, Vice-President, Guild of Service, Victoria Crescent Road, Egmore, Madras, 8.

9 Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M. L. C., Hon. Secretary, Guild of Service, 'Philroy', Nungumbakkam High Road, Madras, 6.

10 Sri P. M. V. Srinivasan, B. A., B. L., Advocate 11, Babu Rajendra Prasad Street, Mambalam West, Madras, 17.

11 Rev. T. P. Gopalaswami, 1A, Gopal Street, Madras, 17.

12 Sri M. Gopichandra, 45, Egmore High Road, Madras, 8.

13 Sri N. Rajaratnam, 4, Muthiah Mudali Street, Madras, 21.

14 Mrs. O. K. Rencontre, 23, Mariadoss Street, Royapuram, Madras.

15 Sri E. S. Krishna Sastry, Branch Secretary, Y. M. I. A., 9/16, Syrian Church Road III, Coimbatore.

16 Sri K. N. Kurup, Hon. Superintendent, Poor Home Society, Calicut.

17 Sri S. Chinnappavu, Cox Street, Coimbatore.

18 Sri R. Kasturi Naidu, B. A., B. L., Big Bazaar Street, Coimbatore.

19 Sri T. S. Sankaran, 74, Brahman Extension, Coimbatore.

20 Mrs. T. V. M. Thillaiammal, Hon. Secretary, Coimbatore Seva Nilayam, Race Course, Coimbatore.

21 Sri T. R. Kumaru, 18, Sami Pillai Street, Triplicane.

22 The Rajkumar of Pithapuram, 10, Dr. Nair Road, Madras, 17,

23 Sri V. Madhava Raja of Kollengode, Venganad Palace, Kollengode, (via) Palghat.

24 Mrs. P. Govindan Nair, Government House, Guindy, Madras.

25 Dr. Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran, 'Gandhigram', Chinnalappatti, Madura District.

26 Dr. P. Krishnaswami, 231, Poonamallee High Road, P. T., Madras, 3.

27 Sri T. J. R. Gopal, Provincial Organising Secretary, South Indian Adult Education Association, 99, Godown Street, Madras, 1.

28 Sri J. Rajanayakam, Regional Secretary for Tamil Nad, South Indian Adult Education Association. Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Periyanayakanpalayam, Coimbatore.

29 Sri R. R. Wilson, Secretary, The Poor Boys Mission, 53, Cooks Road, Madras, 12.

30 Sri M. N. Rajagopalan, Secretary, The Melsanankuppam Cottage Industries Co-operative Society, Ambur, North Arcot Dt.

31 Sri M. Sundaram, Social Welfare Officer, The Lakshmi Mills Social Welfare Committee, Koilpatti, Tinnevelly Dt.

32 Mrs. M. R. Bhote, Hon. Secretary, Guild of Service, 'Meher Villa', Jail Road, Coimbatore.

33 Mrs. Sathanandam Srinivasan, Hon. Secretary, Guild of Service, Salem.

34 Sri Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Harijan Sevak Sangh, 'Vardhini', Pachaippa's College Hostel Rd, Madras, 10.

35 Sri S. R. Venkataraman, Secretary, Servants of India Society, Royapettah, Madras.

36 Dr. P. S. Sambandam, Director, Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre, Park Town, Madras.

37 Mrs. Clive, Hon. Secretary, Guild of Service, C/o Victory Stores, Kakinada.

38 Sri C. R. Venkatachari, Hon. Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Coimbatore.

39 Srimathi Godavari Bai Kissen Singh, Rajput Association, 250, Edyar Street, Coimbatore.

40 Mrs. Barbara Srinivasan, Guild of Service, 'Kalpana', Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

41 Mrs. H. B. Sethna, District Commissioner, Girl Guide Association, Race Course, Coimbatore.

42. Mrs. Jacob Peters, Dt. Secretary, Girl Guide Association, 'Cochin House', Cox Street, Coimbatore.

43. Sri T. K. Alexander, Civic and Social Workers' Association, 'Nanda Gopal', R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

44 Rev. K. Verghese, Civic and Social Workers' Association, C. S. Ashram, Thadakam, P.O., Coimbatore.

45 Mrs. Edith S. Pereira, Guild of Service, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

46 Sri N. Lakshmanan of Red Cross Society, Tagore Academy, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

47 Sri S. E. Narayanan, Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Society, Coimbatore.

48 Mrs. R. Morris, President, Guild of Service, Coimbatore.

49 Sri L. S. Krishnamurthi, Hon. Secretary, Seva Mandhir, Ansari Street, Coimbatore.

50 Sri A. V. K. Chari, Founder, Sai Baba Mission, Lawley Road, Coimbatore.

51 Captain C. Manickam, Subramaniam Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

52 Sri C. Narasimhan, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings, Park Town, Madras.

53 Dr. Mrs. Kamalamma, Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, Corporatian of Madras, Ripon Buildings, Park Town, Madras.

54 Mr. J. Eddy, Guild of Service, Madura.

55 Dr. Pitchai Robert, M. G. Eye Hospital, Coimbatore.

56 Mrs. L. Thomas, Guild of Service, Vellore.

57 Sri M. S. Swamidoss, Red Cross Society, Ootacamund.

58 Mr. Lawrence C. Burr, Y. M. C. A., 9, Wheatcroft Road, Nungumbakkam, Madras, 6.

59 Miss Joy Comstock, Nursery School, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras, 7.

60 Mrs. M. Krishnamurthi, Asst. Secretary, Avvai Home and Orphanage, Adyar, Madras.

61 Sri T. N. Jagadisan, Hon. Secretary, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Edward Elliots Road, Mylapore, Madras, 4.

62 Sri F. J. B. David, Welfare Centre, Simpson and Co. Welfare Centre, Mount Road, Madras.

63 Dr. J. A. Stevenage, do.

64 Sri A. Viswanath, College of Technology, Coimbatore.

65 Mrs. Viswanath.

66 Dr. Radha Kannan, Coimbatore.

67 Mrs. S. F. Sheriff, Coimbatore.

68 Sri T. R. Jayaram Chetty, Coimbatore.

69 Sri P. M. Kumaraswamy Gounder, Coimbatore.

70 Dr. S. Dharmaraj, Coimbatore.

71 Sri D. Santiago, Y. M. C. A., Coimbatore.

72 Sri J. C. Uprety, Coimbatore.

Observers.

1 Sri K. S. Krishnamurthi, President, Thozhilalarkal Kshema Abhivridhi Sangham, Kothangudi, Peralam PO., Tanjore Dt.

2 Sri N. Ramakrishnan, Hon. Welfare Officer, Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput.

3 Sri G. J. Katticaran, Labour Officer, S. R. C. Mills Ltd., Tiruppur.

4 Sri M. Rammohan, 13, Marshalls Road, Madras, 8.

5 Sri V. K. Raghupathi, do.

6 Sri C. Visalakshi, Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.

7 Sri A. Rukmini, Municipal Girl's High School, Coimbatore.

8 Miss H. Ryall, 127 E, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.

9 Sri P. R. Ramaswami, Professor, Arthur Hope College of Technology, 4/265 Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

10 Professor Advani, do.

11 Dr. S. V. Appaji, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.

12 The Elaya Raja of Kollengode, Fernhill, Ootacamund.

13 Sri V. Hariharan, Madura.
14 Dr. L. R. Fernandez, Trichinopoly.
15 Sri Veeraraghavan, Coimbatore.
16 Dr. K. V. Subramaniam, Coimbatore.
17 Sri Rajeswari, Coimbatore.
18 Sri J. J. Kanaka, Coimbatore.
19 Mrs. V. Sundaram, Coimbatore.
20 Sri J. Rajanayakam, Madras.
21 Dr. S. Krishnamurthi, Adyar, Madras.
22 Mrs. Ranjitham Ramaswami, Coimbatore.
23 Mrs. T. S. Meenakshi Ammal, c/o Sri T. R. Sundaram Pillai, Race Course, Coimbatore.
24 Sri. P. R. Subramania Ayyar, Head Master, Raja's High School, Kollengode.
25 Sri V. Krishnamurthi, Coimbatore.
26 Sri V. Subbayya, Guild of Service, Coimbatore.
27 Srimathi Radhabai N. Nandola, Tiruppur.
28 Rev. Father Augustine, Kotagiri.
29 Sri M. J. Sargunar, Headmaster, Union High School, Coimbatore.
30 Sri V. Natarajan, Coimbatore.
31 Sri M. S. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Coimbatore.

LABOUR, HEALTH AND WEALTH

Sri G. D. Naidu

SYNOPSIS

The problem of labour is as old as the world. The return for labour was varying, according to the place and climate. It was calculated in proportion to the physical work turned out. Along with labour, there is the capital playing the counter-part. Like similar poles in a magnet, they were repulsing. The return for brain is got generally by intelligence and application. Rules have been brought into existence because they are blindly copied out. There is a formula to bring them together in which I experimented. I am glad to state the result has been very satisfactory. Health of the labourers was looked after, and arrangements made for their becoming economically wealthy without recourse to debts. The result is contentment on the part of labour.

If we understand that the labour, not the labourer, of anyone and everyone is the wealth of the nation, then there will no fight at all in the world for anything else.

Need for a School of Social Service in Madras City

Mrs. Mary N. CLUBWALA,

The Madras Provincial Conference of Social Work held in January 1948 resolved to urge the Government to establish the School of Social Service immediately. Upon the suggestion of Lady Nye and myself, a Committee was invited by the Hon'ble Minister for Education to discuss the plan. In Bombay, there is the well-known Tata School of Social Work, and again there is the more recent Y. W. C. A. School of Social Work in Delhi. The Y. W. C. A. runs a short Summer School class on the Nilagiris and other parts of India. Thus Social work is expanding rapidly, but there are not sufficient paid or voluntary workers to manage the many organisations successfully. I would like to say from my study of Social Service abroad that our Indian men and women are second to none in their desire for service, and their aptitude to absorb ideas if they are inclined towards social work. The Kasturiba Trust is one of the leading organisations for training workers in specialised fields of service, and the Women's Welfare Department is also running a very successful Service Home for women. But all these cater to a very few. We are grateful to our present Minister of Education for considering this subject. The aims are to train Social Workers for (i) Industries including Tea and Coffee Plantations (ii) Hospitals as Almoners (iii) Rural Social Work (iv) Juvenile Welfare and (v) General Social Work, excluding work among women which is being done by the Women's Welfare Fund Department in the whole Province.

Syllabuses for each course will be worked by each department, and the period of training will be for one and a half years. There is scope for field work. The Refresher Course of three months is intended for voluntary social workers. The minimum qualification for entrance to full time Social work is to be the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science. It is suggested to give stipends at the rate of Rs.25/- every month to the fifty students selected by the Selection Committee. The staff suggested are two full-time Professors, one of whom will be the Administrator and three part-time Lecturers and Honorary Lecturers as required. The Ashok Vihar with its spacious accommodation can be utilised for this School during its non-working hours. We would like to start the School on a non-residential basis, and later on to build hostel accommodation. It is hoped that Government will sponsor this Scheme early, and get it worked out by a representative committee of officials and non-officials.

BIRTH CONTROL

Mrs. T. Cherian

Attempts to control human fertility is by no means a modern phenomenon. But in modern times the question is being considered on the national and international plane as a part of a world population policy.

Some people think that birth control is unnatural. But birth control is as much a natural phenomenon as baked beans or butter.

Birth control has become an established fact in the West. Our problem in India is over-population, and thus every right-thinking Indian has to study this problem in its proper light.

Though some people are prejudiced against it in India and when sentiment is based on misconception it is our duty to be courageous.

Public opinion should be educated, so that no impediment should be placed in the way of the married couple who desire information about birth control, when this is needed for medical reasons or because of excessive child bearing or poverty.

The Ashok Vihar Scheme

Dr. Sambandam

The Ashok-Vihar scheme is essentially an experiment in Socialised Medicine. Its activities consist of free medical check up and overhauls, provision of recreation and education for its members. The membership fee is nominal, one anna a month. It is mainly intended for the poor in the slums.

At A. V. centre there is creche, a free reading-room and an auditorium where regular lectures and classes are held. There is a men's, a women's, a girl's and a boy's section.

Its field work consists of visits to slums, lantern slide lectures, health visiting, and free pre-and post natal advice and child welfare.

In this scheme the unit is the family and not the individual. A 'Family unit' consists of parents, children and dependents.

Lastly, one may feel that the cost of maintaining such centres is prohibitive. But it is not so. Centres of this type on a smaller scale can be run at a lower cost provided we have right persons to run them.

Unmarried Mothers

Mr. and Mrs. Kodand Rao

The problem of unmarried mothers has been as old as marriage itself. The attitude towards the unmarried mother and child out of wedlock has been one of extreme harshness, but the unmarried father is easily let off.

In early days the usual lot of such children was little better than slavery, but now some efforts have been made to treat them as normal children.

The first effort made on behalf of fallen women was to provide a shelter. The social workers had to face a lot of criticism from ill-informed quarters.

The constructive programme will be to try to provide as far as possible a group of social workers who can plan for their guidance of young people. If parents cannot provide a decent home the community must step in and help, for it is cheaper even in money to provide schools than it is to provide jails, hospitals, asylums and orphanages. Start with the children and have helping hands from medical stations along the way and in doing some thing to lessen the problem of unmarried mothers, you solve many other problems as well.

Family and Childwelfare

Dr. Mrs. Anna Vareed

Family is the most natural social unit in any society, and the making of a home is the primary pre-occupation of men and women. Family affection is still the most powerful tie uniting members together.

Parenthood entails great responsibilities and calls for adequate preparation of men and women to undertake these tasks.

Medicine in Western countries is moving from the individual to the family as the unit. Health centres are now formed on the pattern of family clubs where father, mother and children have to enrol as joint members of one unit.

There is urgent need for adult education and parent training in India.

Russia was in the same condition as India few years back but she has raised the standard of the common man by giving him all the benefits of modern science.

Institutions Serving Children

Mrs. Mandakini Krishnamoorthi

The essay aims at giving an out-line of the evolution of Institutions Serving Children and the present types available in the West. It also attempts to group children according to their psychological needs, and mentions the special types of training necessary for each. There is a special note on the desirability of fostering homes for certain cases and of institutions for certain others. The principle of selection for each type of institution is also mentioned.

Institutions Serving Children are classified into Asylums, Schools and Homes. Asylums are considered beneficial for the destitutes and neglected children. A school is a place for mass education with very little attention paid to individuals.

What a child needs is neither an asylum nor a school but a home. The Home consists of (1) Homes for the delinquents (2) Homes for dependents and neglected (3) Homes for mentally deficient.

Avvai Home is serving nearly 200 children. There are very few institutions of this type and we need more of such homes.

With the co-operation of the State and Society, trained social workers should re-model some of the institutions in various parts of the country.

Child Welfare and Maternity

Dr. U. Krishna Rao

The care of the infant is as important as the care of the Mother.

The child should be taught the fundamentals of hygiene. The State and the Local bodies should help our children by giving them milk, cod liver oil etc., for their maintenance and proper development.

Children must be taught to love and respect other people. On the home life of the child depends its future character.

In short, domestic happiness is essential for successful marital adjustment.

Marriage education centres, marriage advice bureaus and marriage clinics should be set up all over the country. And these will definitely go a great deal in preventing misery in marital relations.

A knowledge of birth control is absolutely essential. And if sufficient propaganda is not done in our country, there are bound to be problems in marital relations.

The first of these and the most important problem is that of the unmarried mothers.

Pre-natal Care of Expectant Mothers

Dr. C. S. Ramaswamy Iyer

Pre-natal care includes instructions to the Expectant Mother regarding early medical consultation, regular attendance at the pre-natal clinic, regulated diet, exercise, sleep, rest, dress, bowels, bath, mental hygiene, and assistance of a well-qualified midwife during childbirth.

If the above laws of health are observed by the Expectant Mother, she is sure to have a safe delivery, and the infantile and maternal mortality rate could be reduced to a great extent in our country.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Miss Joy Comstock.

Education for Child Care and Upbringing is a venture between the parents and the teachers through Nursery Schools. Nursery Schools are meant not mearly for poor and underprevileged children but also for the rich. The child in the Nursery School is taught co-operation, team work, self-restraint and adjustment.

Nursery Education. The child's attitudes towards himself, towards others, towards those whom he likes and those whom he does not like are going to be the foundation stones for all his subsequent learning and leaving.

Let us have our eyes fixed on the goal of good citizenship for the Nursery School child.

The essay concludes with an appeal for more general interest and understanding of true Nursery education. Perhaps there is a adequate interest, but there is more need for understanding of what is meant by Nursery Education and of how nursery school should be provided and managed. And effort should be made to spread knowledge of scientific, wise, and affectionate care and upbringing of children in India.

Madras Government Programme on Child Delinquency

Mrs. Madhava Menon, M. L. A.

Madras was the first Province to tackle the problem of Juvenile Delinquency. The Certified Schools, till 1947, were under the management of the Jail Department; they were virtually miniature jails. Regardless of their status in life, whether uncontrollable juveniles or uncared-for orphans or destitutes, were treated and regarded like youthful criminals. Penal and retributive rather than a reformative atmosphere pervaded. The interchange of Officers in charge of Jails and Certified Schools was largely responsible for the unwholesome conditions.

Many of the pupils of the Certified Schools are not juvenile criminals; they are mostly uncared-for children, like orphans and destitutes, unruly, uncontrollable and neglected children. The present object of the four Schools is to give their pupils reformative training and turn them out as useful citizens.

Government Scholarships are given to distinguished boys to specialise in any crafts in the Industrial Schools, and also to girls in the aided Certified Schools for undergoing the Mid-wifery training in Hospitals or teachers' training in the Training Schools. Marriages are also arranged for suitable girls. As an experimental measure, the boys of the Certified Schools are often sent out in groups without any escort for walks, excursions, sight-seeing and cinemas, and there have been no escapes; many of the reliable boys are granted leave upto 15 days and are sent home at Government expense. Premature releases of pupils for good conduct are periodically effected so that they may be an incentive for other boys in the schools. Effective follow-up work among the discharged pupils of the Certified Schools is being carried on, by the Officers of the Probation Department.

The new Children's Bill prepared by Lt. Col. Ford Thomson, when it becomes an Act will implement a new concept of treatment, care and training of the delinquents, neglected and destitute children. It extends the Government guardianship of the pupil of the special Schools up to 21 years of age, and sufficient provision is made for the training of boys for a scholastic career or as proficient craftsmen. The Bill also stresses the need for running of the Interim Hostels and Manufactories in large towns for the benefit of the discharged pupils until they find a home or settled in employment. The establishment of an Employment Exchange to help the discharged boys to find suitable posts is also envisaged. A very important aspect of the Bill is that it proposes a course of training in Child Psychology and Child Guidance for the selected Magistrates of the Juvenile Courts, Probation Officers and Officers in charge. Lastly, the Bill provides penalties for the callous parents who are largely responsible for many a child's waywardness.

The Government realises that the care of the unfortunate and helpless children is their primary concern and they are doing their best; the rest lies with the Public.

Co-operation as the Key to Rural Reconstruction

Sri N. Lakshmanan

As one who watched in person the proceedings of the Linlithgow Commission on Agriculture in India, the speaker explained the implications of the two oft-quoted passages (1) "If co-operation fails, there will fail the best hope of rural India," and (2) "The cultivator in India lacks leadership." He gave his personal impressions of the work carried on in such pioneer centres as Swami Shraddhananda's Gurukul near Haridwar, Gandhiji's Ashram at Sabarmati near Ahmedabad, and Sri-Niketan or Tagore's Institute of Rural Reconstruction, near Santiniketan in West Bengal. He also shared with the group leaders his experience of Firka Development work in Perundurai from 1928 to 1933, and subsequent work of Social Education under the auspices of the Tamil Nad Co-operative Federation, Coimbatore.

Co-operative Farming

Sri K. G. Sivaswamy

As co-operative farming means no more than buying of and selling of produce, the work of joint farming would rightly indicate attempts to cultivate jointly.

Joint farming is justifiable when machines are used for farming, and more lands are brought under the joint cultivation. With this should be combined diversified crops and livestock breeding, and provided scope for widening the opportunities for employment for everyone.

Joint farming can produce different articles and process them. Drudgery in farming can be eliminated to help increased production, even if labour is ignorant, can absorb more labour, improve social life, can withstand losses due to flood and failure of rain.

The Colonisation Societies started by the Madras Government are defective for the following reasons:—

1. The plot cannot maintain a family. 2. The settler has no money to sink a well, wild beasts and Malaria are obstacles to settlers. An autonomous expert Corporation free from day to day Government control is necessary.

Cattle Welfare

Sri S. R. Venkataraman

Cattle depletion during War II has vitally affected the cattle wealth of the country. If agriculture is to thrive in India, cattle wealth must be increased both in quality and quantity. Slaughter of useful cattle should be prevented immediately. Sufficient number of breeding bulls must be made available for every group of villages. Grazing grounds should be provided in an abundant measure for a group of villages compulsorily. Cattle feed should be made available in sufficient quantities to owners of milch cows in cities. Farms for looking after dry cows should be started in every District. Oil cakes which are used as cattle feed should not be exported or used as manure. Sufficient number of veterinary hospitals should be opened in important centres for a group of villages.

On account of the poor yeild of milk in India an individual gets on an average only 5 ozs. of milk compared to 16 ozs. and more in England and other countries. Children must have preference for milk over coffee clubs and adults.

Welfare of the Tribal People

Sri V. Raghavayya, M. L. A.,

After the age-long neglect of the Tribal people, non-official agencies, the Central and Provincial Governments have been evincing great interest in their welfare. Persons engaged in promoting the welfare of the tribals should try to understand the tribals instead of forcing reforms on them, should create a desire in the minds of the aboriginals themselves for such reforms. A middle path which will not violently disturb the tribal life and which will at the same time enable them to take their rightful place in the body politic of the country is suggested. In working for the welfare of the tribals the following facts have to be borne in mind:— Inculcation of sanitary habits and a hygienic sense and prevention of malaria, spleen and other diseases, introduction of improved methods of cultivation instead of the existing system called Podu or shifting cultivation, cottage industries, horticulture and dairy farming, effectively stopping money lenders and contractors from exploiting them, by starting co-operative societies among the tribals, starting of schools for tribal children in the regional language.

Workers and officials must be sympathetic and friendly to tribals. Introduction of Panchayats among the tribals to try civil and criminal cases is desirable and will train tribals in public work. The tribals are very industrious, their women folk maintain a very high standard of chastity. The Criminal Tribes Act which works great hardship on these people must be repealed immediately. The tribals maintain their martial spirit and therefore should be recruited to the Army, and a special fund should be opened for their uplift.

Rural Reconstruction and Prohibition

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar

Prohibition is not merely a negative programme of abolishing drink evil but a positive programme of reconstruction. Ameliorative work among the ex-toddy tappers is synonymous with rural uplift work carried on through the co-operative agencies. Formation of palmyra jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies, milk supply societies, and colonisation societies and cottage industries societies are the measures to give employment to the ex-toddy tappers. Out of 1·63 lakhs of people thrown out of employment, over a lakh of people have been provided with employment. The jaggery societies have produced Rs. 30·80 lakhs worth of jaggery, the Government having provided the necessary techinical and supervising staff. Unskilled labourers have been given employment as gang workers in the P.W.D. and other establishments.

There were 1,504 jaggery societies, 122 milk societies, 4 land colonisation societies, 37 cottage industries societies, 25 tenants associations, 3 labour contract societies, and 19 other types of societies. Training in spinning for ex-toddy tappers has also been arranged.

Grama Sangams have been organised among these people to carry on rural sanitation, water supply, reading rooms, improved agriculture, recreations, etc. Liberal subsidies are given by Government. There were 12,937 grama sangams and Government gave grants in aid to the extent of Rs. 26,200/-. Thrift is encouraged among ex-toddy tappers through hundi boxes and the savings thus made amounted to Rs. 3.24 lakhs. House sites and cottage industry societies are organised for the benefit of Harijans also. Recreational facilities are provided. Radio, rural games, dramas are also arranged. Propaganda vans also have been provided. Lantern slides are prepared and shown. There is great scope for making prohibition a complete success with the co-operation of the public.

Rural Reconstruction Work in Visakhapatnam Agency Tract

SRI K. KANTIRAJ

He describes the Arakku valley colonization scheme which aims to develop 9,000 acres of land, establishment of a co-operative colony with the existing hill men and landless labour along with cultivators from the plains. The Scheme will be worked up by the Arrakku Valley Co-operative Colonists Society. The Society will provide houses, finance to the entire cultivators and make advances for food, clothing etc. The amount will be recovered in instalments in twenty years commencing from the 7th year after it starts working. The immediate ownership of lands will vest in the Society and the ultimate ownership of lands in members, when the loans are paid.

The Agricultural department will see to the improvement of the existing crops, introduction of new and profitable crops. Orchards on a small scale have been opened and Sirumalai plantain from Kodaikanal has been introduced. Pine apple variety has also been introduced.

A small trial farm has been opened where crops like the groundnut, pulses, chillies are raised and new strains evolved. Poultry farming, dairy farming and cattle breeding, cottage industries such as blanket weaving, chinchona and eucalyptus are tried. Special field staff has been employed and pilot plots are cultivated. Sericulture is also tried.

Welfare of the Scheduled Classes

Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Iyengar

Untouchability has no sanction in the Hindu religion. Gandhiji has emancipated Harijans by his devoted labours to remove untouchability from this land. Nobody nowadays can justify untouchability.

Now by legislation and by propaganda their social and civic disabilities have been removed and they have been allowed to enter temples and worship therein.

The Harijan Welfare Department and its work: Granting of house sites, sinking wells, reserving and assigning cultivable lands, opening and running of special schools for the free eduction of their children, granting of scholarships.

In 1921 the department spent only Rs. 2 lakhs In 1946–47, it rose to 8 lakhs. In 1947–48, 27 lakhs were spent. Government alone cannot promote the welfare of the Harijans even though they may spend several lakhs of rupees.

Rural Education, Rural Health and Sanitation and Rural Recreation

Dr. (Mrs.) Soundaram Ramachandran

Rural Education has to be rural taking into consideration rural environment, needs and tradition.

Before British came, there were teachers in villages and villages were educated. But the present need is a type of education which will ensure for rural areas better sanitation, better ways of production and distribution, better living and more co-operative effort Without rural education it will lead to greater confusion and frustration. The Gurukula system with modifications may be adopted.

(b) Rural Health and Sanitation

Villages lack in sanitation. But for the sun, diseases would have wiped out the villages. Foot paths, tank bunds and streets are used as public latrines. Epidemics and diseases carry away several lives. Therefore sanitation is the first thing needed in villages. Education not only in personal cleanliness but in collective sanitation and cleanliness is necessary. There must be a two year nation-wide programme to inculcate and maintain high sanitary standards in the country with substantial grant from the Central Government.

Collection of statistics, training of a lakh of workers for promoting village sanitation and construction of public conveniences, and baths and educating through visual methods and organising competitions and tests for the model healthy village.

(c) Rural Recreation

Recreation is needed to bring cheer to the villager. Rural workers whether Government or voluntary must promote the recreational aspect of rural work. Folk dances, .songs stories, Puranam reading, katha kalakshepams must be encouraged. The evil effects of cinemas should be minimized. Rural recreation must be cheap in which many people may participate without any mechanical aid or appliances, and suited to the various seasons, age groups, sexes. Open air theatres, exhibitions, folk dances, way side gardens, excursions to beauty spots, hills and riversides will be useful.

Labour Welfare in Mills

Sri K. Sreenivasan

Mutual co-operation between the workers and the management is the basis of all social services in the industry. The employers must accept welfare work as an essential part of the healthy development of industrialisation. They must give it the same importance as to any other branch of their activity such as the care with which they choose raw materials or the efficiency with which they market their products. Welfare work should not be done in a spirit of charity but with a spirit of friendliness. Representatives of workers should always be associated with the running of all social service schemes, and care should be taken to see that their rights are not in any way subordinated to the wishes or the conveniences of the management. There is reason to believe that the majority of our industrialists have realised the value of labour welfare in their factories. The more happy and contended the worker, the more co-operative and more efficient he is likely to be. So, any finance that may be spent on social work is an indirect investment and an asset to the industry in the long run.

Workers for their part should co-operate with their employers for the successful implementation of all welfare schemes. They should not look upon everything that the management does with suspicion and mistrust, but each scheme should be considered and judged on its merits. Full and frank discussions held frequently between the welfare officers of the mills and representatives of labour will usually go a long way towards solving many of the minor inconveniences that may arise in the carrying out of these schemes. As time goes on, this kind of mutual discussion extends to the industrial sphere also and the goodwill and appreciation of mutual difficulties that have been acquired would go towards solving many industrial disputes that might otherwise have resulted in a serious strike or lockout. Therefore, welfare work in mills is not only an end in itself to ameliorate the conditions of the workers as individuals, but is a big step towards industrial co-operation which is so essential for the development of industry.

Welfare work depends upon a keen appreciation of the human needs of the worker and successful attempts at satisfying them. This work may be concerned partly with the physical requirements of the workers and partly with their cultural and intellectual life. In our country where the standard of living is much below that of western countries, the physical aspect should always be given first preference, but the other aspects of labour welfare should also be kept in mind and started whenever an opportunity presents itself.

To provide the essential articles of food to workers at controlled prices, most industrial establishments have co-operative stores attached to them. The finance, buildings etc. for the running of these stores are provided by the management, but the stores are managed by a Board of Directors elected by the workers who are the share-holders in the stores. The rationing authorities allot food grains to these stores and they are distributed to the workers. Other essential articles such as cloth, soap, oils etc. are also sold at cheap rates. Since these stores do not have to pay any interest on the money they borrow from the factories and they do'nt have expenses such as rent, they make good profits which are distributed to the workers at the end of the years as dividend on the shares they have taken and as bonus on their purchases. They also help the workers to do most of their shopping near their place of work without any difficulty.

One of the curses of working class life in India is the constant burden of debt which the workers have to bear, though this is not so serious among industrial workers as among agricultural peasants. But quite often the workers do not save anything out of their monthly wages, and in case of family emergencies such as weddings, illnesses or deaths, they have to borrow money at a high rate of interest. Provision of co-operative credit societies in which the workers can either deposit or draw money and the profits of which are divided among them are also very useful in this respect. As a form of permanent saving and as an insurance against old age, many factories have constituted provident fund scheme to which workers and employers make equal contributions of 6¼% of the workers' basic earnings.

Women workers are employed in increasing numbers in the factories, and the problem of their welfare presents certain special features. Most of them are married and have children. It is not always possible for them to leave their babies at home and come to work. Therefore creches are provided in factories. These are situated near their place of work so that they themselves can be called to their children in case of need. A trained nurse is in attendance on the children. They are provided with free milk, change of clothing and play-things during the working period of their mothers.

Large concerns having thousands of workers can and should have their own hospitals with full-time doctors in attendance not only for the benefit of their workers but of their families also. But it will be cheaper and more efficient for smaller concerns to group themselves together and have one hospital for each area.

The majority of our working population are illiterate, and until we have a generation of workers who are educated and understand the part they are playing by their work, it is difficult to improve the standard of efficiency or the standard of living. The question of education falls into two groups. One is that of educating the adult workers and the other, that of educating their children. Attempts have been made by industrialists in both these directions, but the success achieved has not been considerable mainly because of the immensity of the problem. The main thing with regard to the education of adults is a desire on their part to learn.

The housing of workers is very important because ultimately, it is the environment in which they live that determines their standard of life and of health. The growth of slums has always been associated with the development of industry in most countries. In South India at any rate, industry has not developed to such an extent as to have created vast slums, but if we are to profit by the mistakes of others, the development of industrial housing should keep pace with the development of industries.

No hard and fast rules can be laid down as to the relative importance of the various items, and those who have the welfare of labour at heart should study the circumstances and conditions of each group of workers and do what is necessary for them. Some of the measures described have been made obligatory under the Factories Act, but labour welfare does not consist in merely satisfying statutory obligations, but in taking a genuine interest in the welfare of labour, and doing whatever is possible to improve their condition.

During your stay in Coimbatore, you will no doubt be visiting some mills and studying the work that is being done there. I hope you will like what has been achieved so far, and suggest ways and means of improving upon it. For labour welfare, like any other work, has no limit and no end. It should be constantly improved and perfected.

Social Work in Industry

Dr. Mrs. V. Sundaram

About 60,000 women are employed in 2,000 factories every day, scattered all over the Province. Of these, the textile industry in Coimbatore alone employs 15,000 women and next comes Madura with 6,000 women. The number of women workers in the Province has been steadily increasing every year. The creches are becoming more and more popular. The number of women claiming maternity benefit and the amount paid to the workers has of late considerably increased, and it is mainly due to the interest taken by the women inspectors. The employers also realise that labour welfare work, apart from its usefulness in promoting business prosperity, keeps labour loyal, contented and happy. Voluntary measures have been introduced in some of the factories which provide even a higher minimum of comfort than those enjoined by the Factories Act. Thus the welfare schemes of some firms include such matters as benefit schemes, old age pensions, medical attention, education of workers' children, etc. Canteens have been provided in many of the factories even before legislation was brought to make them compulsory. Extensive quarters for workers have been provided by factories. Very recently, Labour Welfare Officers have been appointed in the bigger mills to look after the interests of workers.

Labour Welfare in Trade Unions

Sri G. R. Damodaran

At the outset I would like to clear a misconception prevalent that the labour should look up to the State and the Employer alone for their welfare. Though there is ample justification for the labour to expect the State and the Employer to contribute for their betterment, yet the history of Trade Unions bears testimony to the fact that the labour could hope to achieve better results through their own Unions.

It is misconstrued that Trade Unions are a necessary machinery created only for collective bargaining between employers and employed, and that their actions are defensive and not constructive. On the other hand, their chief aims are to defend individual workers from arbitrary and unjust treatment by their employers, besides the increase of wages and the reduction of the hours of labour. Mrs. Webb defines Trade Union "as a continuous association of wage-earners for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their working lives."

The promotion of happy relationship between the two *classes* is the next requisite. If the Trade Unions and their leaders work to minimise the labour disputes, they will be doing a great service in establishing a cordial atmosphere conducive to increased production. This will save the labourer from strikes and lock-outs and the consequent losses in his earnings. The employer, encouraged by the increased productions, will try to provide better and pleasant conditions for the labourer and thus the labourer is benefited doubly. This kind of happy relationship exists in Switzerland where I learnt that, as a result of mutual agreement between the two classes, the strikes and lock-outs have faded from their memory. There have been no resorts to strikes or lock-outs for the last 30 years. It is indeed a worthy example to be followed by us! The Trade Unions can hope to achieve their desired ends for the welfare of labour if they do not alienate the sympathies of the public by resorting to violent methods instead of peaceful means.

Trade Unions should contribute their best to the better working of the industry and business. Their members should be made to strive for this in their own interests since the prospects of the members depend on the prosperity of the business. I learnt, while in New York, that the Labour Union of one big retail Store launched a drive to increase the business of the store and thus to protect their jobs and wage-standards. It appears that the Union made some advertisements at its own expense, and wrote several letters requesting more persons to buy at their store. Trade Unions in our country will be doing a great service to labour if they should make their members realise the importance of increased production and better business necessary to better their prospects. But on the other hand it is but unfortunate to find that our Trade Unions do not take any efforts to ease the tension of strained relationship between the two classes in industry and business which impedes the progress. As a piece of information I would like to inform you that in the United States of America, the Trade Unions go to the extent of even employing trained personnel to find the way to industrial peace by removing the causes of conflict and to apply their scientific approach to concrete and troublesome problems.

Social Education

Mrs. P. Parijatham Naidu

Education so far has tended to be very academic. Schools and Colleges continuously filled their alumni with mere information. Technical and professional institutions were supposed to complete the process. The getting up of a job or the beginning of a career generally terminated education.

Conviction among thinking men and women is, however, growing that there is a great deal lacking in this system of education. It is being admitted that the broader, finer and more essential aspects of true education have been excluded. Adult Literacy and Adult Education are schemes drawn up to remedy this deficiency. These schemes are interrelated and go together. One stresses the purely academic while the other supplements it with lessons in the practical application of education in ordinary every-day life. The combination could aptly be called Social Education.

The new system prepares the individual for his place in ordered society. Human relationships and conduct are shown in their context to community life. The individual is taught to realise his duties to himself, his fellowmen and his country.

Cancer Relief

Dr. S. Krishnamurthy

The Essay mentions briefly certain factors in the causation of Cancer. There is a brief note on occupational Cancer and the public health measures needed to protect workers. It stresses the vital necessity of a net-work of Cancer detection centres flowing to a centralised Institute of research and treatment. It also stresses the need for a Home for incurable cases. The most important fact it intends to convey is that Cancer is curable in a vast majority of cases, if only the public and the profession can take up the fight against it together.

The common symptoms of the disease are :

1. A sore that does not heal within a reasonable time especially in the tongue, cheek, palate or lips. 2. A painless lump or thickening either in the breast or anywhere in the body. 3. Abnormal discharge or bleeding from any opening in the body. 4. Progressive change in the colour or size of wart or mole. 5. Persistent indigestion which does not respond within two months to the usual methods of treatment. 6. Persistent hoarseness, cough or difficulty in swallowing, 7. Change in normal bowel habits-increasing constipation, persistent diarrhoea, or alternating constipation and diarrhoea.

Social Work for Leprosy

Sri T. N. Jagadisan

As a social worker one of your first duties is to popularise certain basic facts about leprosy. 1. Leprosy is an ordinary disease and not a particular visitation of Divine displeasure. 2. It is no more of a disgrace to get leprosy than to contract other disease like tuberculosis, typhoid or pneumonia. 3. Leprosy is not hereditary. Like tuberculosis it may run in families because of close contact. 4. Leprosy is not venereal in origin. 5. About seventy per cent of cases in India are non-infective. These should be free to go about in life without restrictions. 6. The infective power of leprosy is low, but the infective cases are a particular danger to infants and children. 7. The leprosy patient does not as a rule require asylum nor an almhouse, he does need treatment, human care and sometimes hospitalisation. But as far as possible we must keep him in or return him to a life of usefulness and self-respect. 8. Leprosy can be prevented by elementary precautions, and unduly harsh measure for the segregation of infective persons with leprosy is not necessary.

It is now recognised by almost all authorities on leprosy that the commonest way by which leprosy is spread is by the infection of children that are thrown into close and prolonged contact with infective cases. The infection occurs in childhood, but the disease manifests itself only as the child becomes older. As leprosy is not hereditary, it has now been proved by experience that children separated from their infective parents, at an early age, escape the disease.

To the patient isolated in a leprosy hospital, nothing is more agonizing than thoughts of his family and fear of their being in want. The Social worker must arrange for financial assistance to the family of leprosy patients and he should also help them to live without fear of ostracism. He should help to maintain a flow of continual contact by letters and visits between the patients and the family. Social workers have also a whole series of absorbing work to do in the Sanatorium itself by providing for the education, occupation, recreation and devotional lives of patients.

Tuberculosis and Social Service

Dr. B. S. Visvanatham

It has been estimated that, in India, more than half a million people die annually of Tuberculosis and that there are over two million people actually suffering from this disease. The number is so large and the paucity of beds for institutional treatment so great that for many many years to come, institutional treatment will not be available for a large majority of the sufferers. For these unfortunates, treatment must necessarily be provided at home. Much suffering can be alleviated and the spread of disease reduced by proper isolation at home. But the greatest stumbling blocks for this being done at home are poverty and ignorance of the population. Preventive measures must therefore include widespread propaganda and education of the general public, the actual sufferers from this disease and their relations. And this offers a very good field for the Social workers. Social work in Tuberculosis has been defined by the Tuberculosis Association of India as "a study of the social condition of the patient with a view to bringing the knowledge gained therefrom to the help of the patient both to hasten and safeguard his recovery and to prevent the spread of the disease to others". This is as good a definition as can be attempted.

The primary role of the Social worker is to act as a liaison between the Public Health Organisation and the specialist on the one hand, and the patient and the public on the other hand. From the day the diagnosis of Tuberculosis is made in a member of a family, the Social worker too must enter the household and should remain a constant visitor. He should guide the patient and other members of the household in matters of personal and environmental hygiene. Rest, good air and nutritious food are very necessary. The next care is to instruct the patient and his relations to prevent the spread to others. Infection in Tuberculosis is chiefly through the infected sputum. The patient should be warned against unnecessary coughing and indiscriminate spitting. The sputum should therefore be efficiently and properly disposed of. The patient should be very clean in his personal habits. Children should not be allowed into the patient's room.

In the institutions specially meant for the treatment of tuberculosis, the Social worker has unlimited opportunities for work. *In Western* *countries, the Social worker is considered as important as the rest of the staff.* The Social worker can relieve the dull and dreary monotony of institutional life in various ways. A cheering word or two to one and all, message to and from the kith and kin, arranging for light entertainments, supplying interesting books and periodicals, and teaching the patients useful but not tiring handicrafts —these are some of the ways in which the Social worker can help the institutional patients.

After discharge from the institutions, the patient goes back to his people, to his old surroundings and, if fit enough, to his old job. This is the period when he needs special attention of the Social workers. Particularly in the earlier period of resumption of work, the patient should be watched for any signs of relapse. The Social workers should persuade him to visit the institution periodically for a check-up.

Social Work and Tuberculosis Patients

Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao

The three most important aspects of Social work are:—

I. Hospital visits by Social Workers

In the majority of the cases, the tendency is to produce a type of mental depression, especially when one has to undergo certain tribulations and difficulties. The mental depression gets worse if the patient is not visited by friends, relations and Social workers. Upkeep of mental equilibrium almost to the stage of complete optimism is very important in a disease like tuberculosis.

II. After-care Committees

A provision like this would serve two purposes: (1) The family is looked after and not neglected which in turn gives peace of mind to the patient. (2) Relapses would be few.

In European countries, this aspect of the Social work is undertaken by a committee called After Care Committee. (1) To look after and make provision for the family of the patients when the bread winners are admitted as inpatients. (2) To provide facilities for giving extra articles of food for some of the poorer classes of ex-patients when recommended by doctors. (3) To help in securing employment. (4) To do propaganda for the prevention of the disease such as advising the inmates of the house how to prevent infection, how to manage a case when present in a house, B. C. G. and its value in prevention of the disease, and lastly collection of funds when necessary.

III. Rehabilitation of Patients

The prime object of any colonisation is to train ex-patients and make them useful citizens. And the rehabilitation of ex-patients cannot be a great success unless certain salient features are borne in mind:—

(1) That it is useless to treat a tubercular patient without referring to his economic conditions. (2) The family and not the patient alone is the unit to be dealt with. (3) Tuberculosis is a fluctuating

disease, and chronic and advanced cases are permanently sub-standard in health. (4) Permanent after-care in circumstances enabling good wages to be earned and normal family life to be resumed is essential to those who are rendered sub-standard by the disease. (5) That every position in the colony is open to the patient. (6) No visible element of charity should enter the industrial department. (7) Industries should not be expected to earn interest on capital for a long time to come. (8) Use machinery as much as possible.

The colony that is springing up at Tambaram (in Madras) is being started on the above lines.

Social Aspect of Malnutrition

Miss Williams

Malnutrition may be a matter of under nutrition when there is not enough food to supply even the energy requirements of the body. It is well known that the amount of food required is dependent upon the amount of physical activity engaged in. The group which bears the brunt of manual labour is in the low income bracket which can least afford to buy food. Malnutrition may also mean the wrong kind of food. There are sufficient total calories but specific nutrients such as certain vitamins or minerals are lacking. If these deficiencies are severe, they result in deficiency diseases such as rickets, beri-beri or pellagra. Thus we get the development of a vicious circle. Malnutrition results in reduced ability to work, increased sickness or disability which is costly in times of lost work and doctor's bill. And so we go round and round.

The Government of India have planned both a short time and long time solution. The immediate programme includes the grow-more-food campaign, rationing of foods in short supply, procurement – the distribution of food from surplus to scarce area and the production of food substitues – such as sweet potatoes and tapioca in place of rice. The long time programme is concerned with increased food production.

The Status of Paid Social Workers

Mrs. Tara Cherian

Social Work is now on an entirely rational basis as welfare services are in relation to society as a whole. A definite programme for general welfare is obviously necessary so that the masses can be educated to realise the changing conditions, the new problems facing them, and prepare them to co-operate with the State. Social Service is as much a Science as Medicine or Engineering. There are in our country a number of persons who desire to do social work, and do it with real missionary zeal. In order to get the best out of their talent, we should make social service a really attractive one. We expect them to receive special and intensive training in social service. Conditions and amenities to all paid social workers (whether employed by Government or private agencies) should be the same as any of the Government officers of rank. Paid and voluntary social workers should work hand in hand. Better understanding can be promoted by Refresher Courses, Camps and Rallies where the paid and voluntary social workers can learn correct methods of approach in social work.

General Problems of Youth Welfare

Mr. Lawrence C. Burr

Among the many fundamental problems facing the nation today, the problem of the underprivileged of all communities remains outstanding. Economically, politically, socially and educationally these people are in a sense a total liability. In a free and democratic society such as ours, the existence of these problems undermines the structure of a stable social order. Not only are these conditions a fertile field for propaganda of various kinds, but it likewise threatens the very life blood of humanity. Since we are vitally concerned about the future of the nation and proper development of children, these problems become our immediate concern. Communalism has to give way to a broader concern that will result in a unified nation. A society of equality will not be built unless Government symbolizes this ideal in its efforts to ameliorate the lot of the poor. The child is victimized by the environment of which he is a product. It is not psychiatric treatment that the child is in need of, but a place to stay, food, and some one to make them feel that they are important. Although the work of private agencies seems only a drop in the ocean, the pioneering function of private effort must be carried on. Government cannot assume complete responsibility. Cooperatively we must seek and solve these problems. We must share in the development of an overall plan of community service that will seek to eradicate the cause of slums, poverty, and illiteracy.

Youth Welfare

Sri V. S. Ratnasabapathy

The paper aims at giving a brief survey of Youth Movements in the country and emphasises the need for coordination of the activities of these various youth organisations. Mention is made of the value of scout organisation and the necessity to establish one Scout Movement both for boys and girls in the country. Emphasis is laid on the training of proper leaders of Youth Movements, a Central Organisation in the country to undertake this work and if necessary regional centres created. The Central Organisation is to link up its activities with the International Youth Movements. The need for imparting right type of education is stressed. Special work among village youths to start with, in firka development areas on an intensive basis, is suggested. It ends with the suggestion that given the proper guidance, Indian Youth can play a very significant part in the future.

Youth Welfare

(Lt. Col. M. A. Hamid)

The Secondary School should aim at building up rich and full intra and extra-mural life. Schools should not be recognised unless sufficient guarantees are forthcoming that intra and extra-mural activities will be provided and encouraged. Milk and body building foods should be supplied. Full effective citizenship training should be imparted. Standardised teachers salaries are essential. Liberal scholarship endowments should be encouraged for the under-privileged. No school should be without a play ground. Competitions should be encouraged between youth of neighbouring schools. The training of boys and girls should be along the lines of purposiveness. They should be helped and encouraged to shape their lives and outlook for the fulfilment of the broad ideals which the nation and society cherish.

Training for Citizenship

Sri T. V. Nilakantam

Citizenship scheme now worked out in the schools aims at youth welfare, and prepares the youth for future duties as citizens. 1. It provides practical training in the working of self-governing institutions. 2. It gives them a proper social sense and a correct perspective of individual responsibility in regard to group welfare. Concrete planning and working out of school activities give this training. 3. The necessary opportunity for training in leadership is provided by the training. One learns to obey and to command, one learns to plan and to work in co-operation. 4. It makes the pupils think for themselves, to weigh pros and cons, and to come to a balanced conclusion. 5. It infuses respect for constituted authority. This is self-discipline. 6. It trains one to respect the opinion of the majority. The parliament and its deliberations are helpful in this matter. 7. It gives the pupils things worth doing. It gives them scope for initiative. Having to attempt real things, they have to carefully plan and carry out what they plan. All undertakings within the school give proper scope. Being engaged in useful things, things useful to the group, youth is able to find real satisfaction.

Welfare Work Amongst Street Boys

Sri E. S. Krishna Sastry

Juvenile vagrancy is mainly an urban problem; the larger the city, the more acute is the problem. A comprehensive survey of juvenile vagrants has not been undertaken, and has to be attempted by Welfare Organizations in a co-ordinated manner to achieve results. The problem could be tackled effectively by the establishment of juvenile homes in every town, on the model of the Children's Village Schools in Italy. Social Service Organizations could undertake the work, and also run the homes as self-supporting units. The home should combine the atmosphere of home life, the advantages of a school and the amenities of a boys' club, and should provide residential quarters, a mess section, recreation facilities and class rooms. The guiding principle should be progress through self-reliance and self-help. Each boy should as far as possible meet the cost of his boarding, by his earnings either by the work done at the Home's garden, industrial section or farm yard, or by labour outside the Home. To run such a Home successfully, trained and sincere workers capable of winning the confidence and love of the street boys, are essential.

Rehabilitation of a Discharged Prisioner

Sri G. Janakiram Chetty

Jail must not only correct the abnormalities of the prisoner but train him for better life. Vocational training and moral instruction are given by the lecturers of the Discharged Prisioners Aid Society.

The discharged prisoner's home is broken and poverty-striken. He feels restless, commits crime again, goes to jail. The Discharged Prisoners' Society officers interview them in jail before release and take them into their 'Homes'. The Society gives loans and gifts such as clothing, tools etc. to start their trade. After-care officers watch them and befriend them. They are honorary officers, but will work better if remunerated.

Indian National Employment Service

Sri M. S. Ramanujam

Social justice in the Draft Constitution - Enlightened social conscience of the world – Atlantic Charter - Full Employment and Freedom from want - Sir William Beveridge - Social Security - Employment and equality of opportunity - National Social Policy.

Origin and development of public employment agencies - Unemployment Convention of International Labour Organisation 1919 - India ratifies - difficulties.

Indian National Employment Service - National Service Labour Tribunal - Ordinance - 9 Exchanges - War ends - Philidelphia Charter - The problem of the returning soldier and his resettlement – Net-work of Exchanges throughout the country - Slow and steady development - Extended scope - all eligible for assistance - a dream come true - Partition of the country - the misery of the moving millions and their rehabilitation - Exchanges do a man's job.

Training and employment - Canalisation of India's man-power - Vocational, technical and apprentices training centres - Harnessing man-power for productive purposes - Training increases employability - Complementary to Employment Service - Displaced people trained.

Progress in Madras region - Some statistics of registrations and placings. Exchanges grow in popularity. The future. Help us to help you.

State's Responsibility for the Aged

Mr. E. Kirk

There can be no manner of doubt that the State is responsible for the welfare of every citizen, every individual in fact, comprising that State, and that, too, from the cradle to the grave. That responsibility extends not only to Government servants, who are provided with pensions on retirement, but to every man, woman, and child. As the State consists fundamentally of the people, and exists for the people, and not only for a privileged few, and as it derives its income from the labour of the people and is their constituted expression of authority, of defence, of administration, their servant, in fact, and not their master, there can be no question as to its responsibility, more particularly for the weak and the helpless. Its foremost duty is to provide a minimum of sufficiency for all. Old-age pensions schemes, Provident Funds, and the building and running of Homes for the aged, are in themselves very excellent, and in time India will doubtless be unsurpassed in this line of social uplift, but the urgent need of the moment is to bring down prices and provide at least a bare minimum of sufficiency for the poor generally. But what the State can or should do is to find out what exactly is being done for old people by voluntary service organisations, and to give the same all possible encouragement and financial help. But whatever is done in this way, care should be taken to see that the freedom of the person helped is not tampered with, in any way.

Legal Aid to the Poor

Sri P. M. V. Srinivasan

The poor must be defended not only in civil and criminal cases, but helped to institute suits and other proceedings. Those who offer legal aid must not do so with motive of prestige or popularity. Lawyers must forego their remuneration. Under the All-India Social Service League, a Legal Aid Society must be formed. Lawyers with a spirit of Service must enrol as members. The Society must have a fund to meet elementary expenses such as postage etc. And it must be absolutely non-political.